THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 149

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

'People's Saint' and Politician Combined in Mahatma Gandhi, India's Entry for Hall of Fame

FRIENDLY COUNSEL GIVEN 'DISCIPLES'

Skillful Diplomacy Shown in Difficult Negotiations With the Viceroy

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—There is in this city a large mansion, which stands on a gentle eminence, whose verandas on one side look down into a typical Indian street and on the other upon a typical Indian rural scene.

The house is surrounded by a high wall, but its great iron gates are always open to the public and scores of gracefully robed persons are constantly passing to and fro about the lawns which spread around the house.

The place is Anand Bhawan (the House of Joy) and is the headquarters of the All-India National Congress. Formerly the home of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was one of the great chiefs of the organization, the property was given to the Nationalist movement by its owner and it now forms a meeting place for leaders of the Congress, whose names are as household words throughout the land.

Here, without ceremony or ostentation, may be seen Mohandas K. Gandhi (everywhere known in India as Mahatmaji, the Saint) Jawarhalal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, J. M. Sen Gupta and those other men who have declared themselves as apostles of Indian independence; and to the house in recent days have been such visitors as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Nawab of Bhopal, and others who took part in the Round Table Conference in London, where efforts were made to outline a constitution that would satisfy India's aspirations.

Impression of Deep Sincerity

Whatever may be the political affiliations of the stranger within the gates of Anand Bhawan, he is bound to be impressed by the sincerity of those who are sponsoring the cause of complete independence for India. The young men in khaddar (homespun clothes), or the venerable, gray-haired pandits (scholars) who are among the leaders, all impress by the honesty with which they pursue their ideals—an impression that is intensified by the peaceful atmosphere of the surroundings, which reflect the university atmosphere of the city and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Wide World
MAHATMA GANDHI
As He Is Today, Speaking to His Followers.

Russia Ready To Co-operate In Wheat Plan

World Conference Hears Claims Must Be Based on Pre-War Sales

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21—The International Wheat Conference yesterday discussed preliminary reports submitted to it by subcommittees, and Isidore Lubimoff made a statement regarding the Russian position of willingness to coöperate in any general agreement, provided Russia's claims are recognized "upon the basis of its pre-war share in world wheat trade."

G. Howard Ferguson, chairman of the conference, in a subsequent interview said the day's discussion had shown a general desire upon the part of delegates to work together but no detailed scheme has yet emerged.

The conference has now adjourned to May 22 to enable material already submitted to be examined further by subcommittees. One of these subcommittees under A. B. Darby, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, is to go into the question of a quicker utilization of wheat. Another under Frank L. McDougall, from Australia, takes up that of plans for meeting all surpluses, and a third, under Carlos Brebbia, of the Argentine Embassy, with statistics.

The Polish Government's proposals issued today support formation of an International Wheat Bureau with headquarters in London to fix basic export quotas for each country for the current year. Such a bureau would have at its disposal some 2[illegible],000,000 hundredweights of wheat, of about 36,129,032 bushels to be utilized by majority vote to make up quotas not otherwise filled.

No country would be allowed to export in any one month more than one-fifth its annual quota. Exporting countries would undertake not to authorize the export of grain or flour not altered in character (denature) unless covered by export certificate from the bureau. Quotas would be increased whenever prices as quoted in Liverpool and London exceeded the periodically agreed rates.

A small tax would be imposed on all wheat exports to cover the central organization's expenses. Each country would decide for itself how its national quota should be allotted among exporting firms.

British Await Gandhi's Reply To Invitation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, May 21—The Government of India has received authority from the British Cabinet to arrange for members of the federal structure committee appointed at the last Round Table to proceed to London in time to commence sessions June 29. Today the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, and members of his Cabinet are giving consideration to this dispatch.

Mahatma Gandhi has already been asked if he will attend, but so far no reply has been received. Speculation exists as to the likely action of Gandhi in view of his reiterated determination not to proceed to London before the Hindu-Moslem problem is settled.

It is naturally felt that the All-India National Congress will desire representation upon the federal structure committee, and as Gandhi has been delegated as the sole representative of the Congress for future discussions, it is assumed he will figure on the committee as well as the conference proper.

In this regard it is felt that Gandhi will be prevailed upon to proceed to London, even though the communal issue is unsolved, a policy which Lord Irwin recommended to him on the occasion of their last talk at Bombay.

Meanwhile satisfaction is expressed in political circles at the British Government's decision for the June session, in that the early convening of the committee indicates that the home authorities are alive to the need for an expeditious development of India's constitutional affairs.

Patel Settling Details Of Gandhi's Visit in Fall

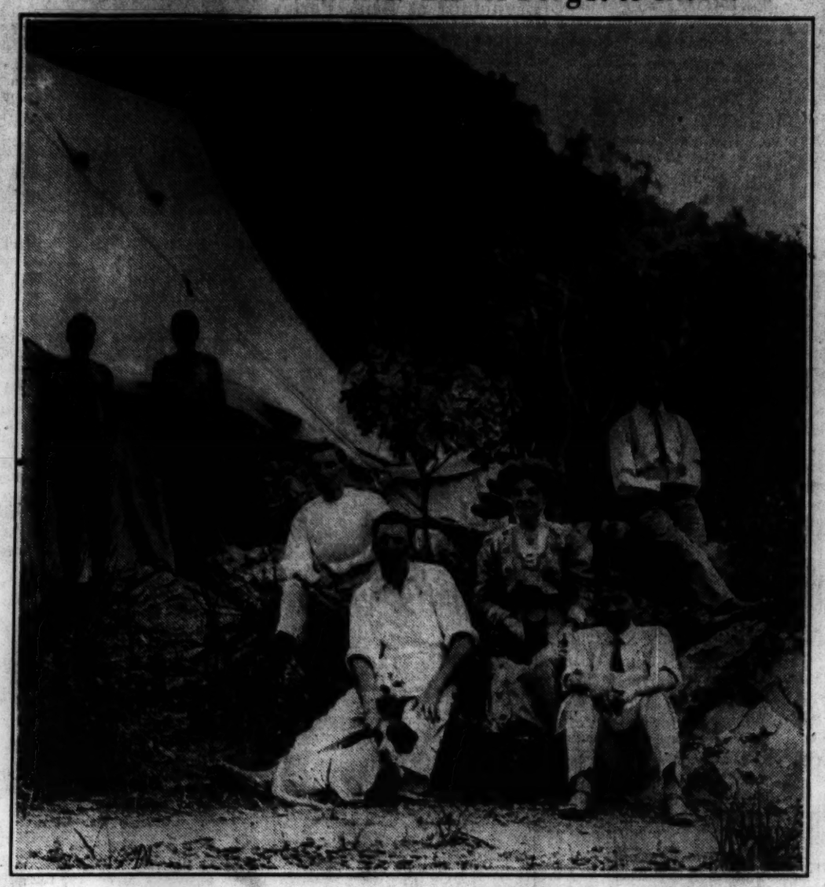
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 21—Vithalbai Patel, brother of this year's president of the All-India Congress, has arrived in London where he is making arrangements for Mahatma Gandhi, who is to represent this body at the Round Table Conference here in September.

Meanwhile the federal structure committee of this conference reassembles here June 29 to resume work begun last winter of fitting the existing system of British provinces and Indian states into the responsible central government to be set up at Delhi.

This committee is the most important of the various advisory bodies connected with the Round Table Conference. It has to devise arrangements acceptable to all concerned, taking into account alike the sharply conflicting Hindu-Moslem claims and the obligation undertaken by the British Government to preserve the treaty rights of Indian princes, and provide adequate safeguards for untouchables, Indian Christians, and other minority communities, including white planters and merchants.

Gandhi—the Character Barrie Forgot to Invent



INDIA'S GREAT LEADER IN HIS LEISURE HOURS AND AS A TEACHER
The Mahatma (Seated in Front at the Right) In His Younger Days With Party of Friends.

Forced Medication Is Halted From Overstepping in Illinois

Reached Point Beyond Which It Could Not Go, Attorney-General Rules, and Senate Sustains Governor Emmerson's Veto

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 21—There is a point beyond which [illegible] tion of the Attorney-General of the [illegible] week. While public health legislation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS BREAK RECORDS IN DEPRESSION

Never, Says Association Head, Has Money Flowed In So Steadily

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks said today that, while other branches of industry and business had been suffering from depression, the savings banks had been witnessing a record inflow of money.

Opening the eleventh annual conference of the association, Thomas F. Wallace of Minneapolis, its president, said that not since the immediate post-war period had savings banks seen such an influx of currency. Delegates to the convention he said, were representatives of $10,000,000,000 in savings deposits belonging to 13,000,000 depositors.

"Savings banks and savings depositors should unite in an insistent and positive demand that the legislative bodies of our respective states and Congress," he said, "enact such legislation as will compel the segregation of savings and commercial deposits.

"I would call your attention to the fact that during the 10-year period 1921 to 1931, about 6000 commercial banks failed, or about 20 per cent. In the same period, but two mutual savings banks failed. . . .

"The invasion of the savings bank field by commercial banks and trust companies, while now an accomplished fact, was never justifiable from a sound economic standpoint, unless accompanied by legislation, which would give to savings deposits in all such institutions the same protection that depositors in mutual savings banks now have."

An 11-point program for the improvement of government, business and international relations was submitted to the association by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Briefly his program suggested the following:

Legislation to lift restrictions which prevent insurance companies from proposing in private contracts security against unemployment.

Framers of tax laws should seek advice and take recommendations from those skilled on the subject, particularly the capital gains publication.

An end to senatorial disparagement of men nominated to government posts by the President.

Congress should "follow the recommendation of President Hoover, organized business and other organizations in respect to joining the World Court."

Reconsideration of antitrust laws.

Re-survey of the banking laws.

Re-study of railroad regulation to permit the carriers to meet competition of new transportation means.

Treatment of tariff as an economic and not a political issue.

Respect for recommendation of responsible administration officials as to economy in public expenditure.

Disposal of Muscle Shoals.

Keep the Government out of business in competition with private industry.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told the delegates that "American labor is probably in for the fight of its life.

"The demand for the cutting of wages," Mr. Woll said, "is a part of a campaign which is now only beginning again and which has been planned as a part of the program of the international control of capital, of manufacture, of markets, of prices—and of labor, by those who would master the world in the interests of a few."

Rome C. Stephenson of South Bend, Ind., president of the American Bankers Association, in speaking on promoting thrift, said that "until world stability in production and distribution shall have been achieved, the industrial and financial world will be in turmoil."

Educational programs for children and adults in the savings and use of money were urged today by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts.

"An educational program of money management must start and center about the principle of thrift in its narrow acceptance of savings," Mr. Smith said, "but it must not end there. It must clarify and enlarge the conception of thrift so that the child will develop an ideal and a habit of balanced spending. . . . I should say that the need for adult instruction in savings was among the most important."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription rate, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11 1918.

Teachers' Duties Said to Have Grown

Never have the duties and the arduous tasks of teachers been more multiple or so complex as they are today, Miguel A. Pena, director of the Academy of Modern Languages, Boston, told members of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation at the City Club, this week.

Since 1918, directly after the World War, teachers have found themselves with educational programs and social policies remaining subordinate to the forces and laws of utilitarian and practical life, he said. The task and duty of the teachers, today, is that of investigating the problems threatening the social and political structure of society. It is their duty, he explained, to investigate these problems with keen interest and an open mind, and finally to formulate a code which will balance the scales in order that the ideals and conceptions of the cultural, social and political character of man may harmonize with problems purely logical, rational or experimental.

CHINESE OFFICIAL VISITING IN BOSTON

Chang Tien Chieou, a delegate of the Minister of Foreign Affairs from the Republic of China, who is visiting the United States to investigate the educational, social and economic status of Chinese residents abroad, is in Boston as guest of Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, manager of the Chinese Trade Bureau.

Tomorrow he will be guest at a banquet in Chinatown and on May 27 will visit the Brookline Fine Arts School. On May 29, Mr. Chieou and Dr. Hsieh will exchange Chinese talk over radio station WAAB.

HARVARD OVERSEERS' ELECTION RATIFIED

Election of Roger Irving Lee '02 of Brookline and Grenville Clark '03 of New York City to the Harvard Corporation was ratified today at a special meeting of the Harvard Board of Overseers.

Dr. Lee and Mr. Clark were elected to take the positions of the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence and John Farwell Moors, who tendered their resignations recently.

WOMEN'S CLUBS ELECT

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 21 (AP)—The New Hampshire Federation of Womens' clubs yesterday elected Mrs. Flora Spaulding of Manchester, president. Other officers named included, first vice-president, Mrs. Harry W. Smith, Durham; second vice-president, Mrs. John L. Heck, Berlin; secretary, Mrs. Clara B. St. Clair, Portsmouth; treasurer, Mrs. James H. Weston, Derry; auditor, Mrs. Anny B. Beane, Lebanon.

COLONIAL DAMES ELECT

BURLINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Mrs. J. Holmes Jackson yesterday was elected president of the National Society of Colonial Dames in Vermont. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Arthur S. Isham of Burlington, secretary; Mrs. H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, treasurer; Mrs. H. G. Smith of Rutland, registrar; Mrs. Charles S. Caverly of Rutland, historian.

CANADIAN FINDS STAR 175 TIMES BIGGER THAN SUN

Royal Society Meeting Told of Twin-Luminary Largest Known So Far

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, May 21—A double star, 175 times greater in mass than the sun, has been discovered by J. A. Pierce, a member of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory of Victoria, B. C., Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of that institution, told fellows of the Royal Society of Canada at the convention which opened here yesterday. Dr. Plaskett said that the newly discovered luminary is the most massive body definitely known, although an unconfirmed report from Yerkes Observatory, Wisconsin, indicates a star 1000 times greater in mass than the sun.

The star is as yet nameless, being recorded as H. D. 698 or star No. 698 in Henry Draper's catalogue. There are about 223,00 known stars, but in this catalogue stars are numbered according to their positions in the sky.

A double star, is two bodies separated in some cases by millions of miles. They have their separate orbits, the body with the greater mass drawing the smaller body in a path that varies according to its gravity.

The convention, which consists of Canada's most eminent men of natural science and literature, listened to an account by Dr. E. M. Kindle of the Dominion Geological Survey of plans to form an index for the identification of fossils, enabling identification without long and arduous library work. Fossils, it was explained, have been found a valuable clue in the development of mining properties.

It was remarked that Canada is making considerable progress in the field of mathematical research, the mathematics having been largely preoccupied with teaching duties. Credit for the increasing interest in mathematical theory in Canada is given in large measure to Dr. J. C. Fields, research professor of mathematics at the University of Toronto, who has for some years encouraged original work in the field.

Dr. C. Hill Tout, Vancouver anthropologist, gave an important address attacking Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborne, dean of America's paleontologists, and his switch over to the side of the fundamentalists. Professor Osborne, according to Dr. Hill Tout, has failed to satisfy natural science in meeting the criticism of his right about face. Sir Arthur Keith, authority on comparative anatomy, supported Dr. Hill Tout.

A feature of the opening session was the acceptance of 10 new Fellows, including Oliver Maurault, Harold Hibbert, professor of cellulose chemistry, McGill University, who is widely known for his manufacture of artificial paper by means of the action of bacteria on sugar without the use of any pulp wood; Joseph A. Pearce of the Dominion Astrophysical Laboratory of Ottawa, an authority on the orbits of asteroids and radio velocities and spectroscopic binaries; T. R. Rosenbrugh, professor of electrical engineering at the University of Toronto; N. B. Baker, W. E. Cockfield of the Geological Survey of Canada, an authority on ore deposits; P. S. Warren, C. H. Best, University of Toronto; H. T. Gussow of the central experimental farm, Ottawa, an expert on fungi, and C. L. Pierre Masson.

New York Gets Car-to-Store Delivery Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 20—Store-door delivery of carload freight in New York City was agreed to "in principle" by a committee of shippers and railroads at a meeting here yesterday, following which it was announced that they had reached a tentative agreement and that when complete plans and details are arranged, the results will be submitted to the presidents of the interested carriers for approval.

Delivery on this basis will be optional, consignees of freight specifying in advance whether the goods shall be addressed to them at the regular pier stations or by direct truck from that point to their own warehouses. A flat rate over and above the rail rate for transportation will be charged those electing to have the freight delivered by contract truckers for the railroads, and while no definite charge for this service has been determined, it is understood that 10 cents 100 pounds has been discussed.

The accord was reached at a meeting held at the offices of the Trunk Line Association here, following a series of meetings lasting all winter between railroad traffic and operating officials and committees of shippers, led by W. H. Chandler, transportation manager of the Merchants' Association.

The trucking probably will be in the hands of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., which is a rail-owned trucking outfit. Not having sufficient equipment of its own it will have to contract for part of the work and this has led to questions as to the assumption of responsibility by the railroads for goods in transit between pier-station and consignee's door.

The plan also will apply on outbound shipments, it is believed, with pickup service available to those who desire it. Also, it will eventually be extended to small-lot shipments.

Shippers have worked for this for many years, and have insisted to the railroads that it would be one of the strongest steps they could take to meet truck competition on long hauls of freight. Delays in undertaking the arrangement have resulted from discussions of what constituted a fair charge and the zoning of the city for rate purposes. The latter obstacles will be overcome by making a flat charge.

A similar step has been undertaken recently by various railroads in the Southwest and middle West, and the plan has been in operation in Montreal and in England for many years.

INQUIRY GROUP REACHES MANILA

MANILA, May 21 (AP)—United States Senators Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana and Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada and Representatives Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont and Cassius C. Dowell of Iowa arrived here today on the transport Henderson to study the Philippine situation.

Gov. Dwight F. Davis welcomed the visitors.

DEPRESSION LAID TO UNBALANCED COST AND PRICE

Economist at Bank Parley Denies Overproduction Is to Blame

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21—Not overproduction, but lack of balance in production, in prices, costs and capital markets, is responsible for business depression, according to Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York. He spoke here today at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association.

"When goods are produced in proper proportions, they clear the markets of one another," Mr. Anderson explained. "Wheat comes into the market as supply of wheat, but the same wheat also comes into the market as demand for sugar, for automobiles, for textiles and for other things which the wheat producer wants.

Production itself gives rise to the income which supports consumption. The 120,000,000 people in the United States consume vastly more than 400,000,000 in China, because they produce vastly more.

"The problem is merely one of keeping the different kinds of production in proper proportion. This is accomplished under the capitalist system by the movements of prices and costs.

"Labor and Capital tend to get out of lines where return is low and to move over into lines where return is better. The smooth working of this system calls for flexible prices, competitively worked out, which tell the truth regarding underlying supply and demand conditions.

"The restoration of equilibrium cannot be accomplished by government planning. The power does not exist, and the wisdom does not exist, to regulate economic life by governmental edicts. The readjustments must be accomplished piecemeal by individual enterprises seeking to make profits or to avert losses, guided by market prices.

"Artificial valorization of commodities, whether accomplished by government or by a private combination of producers, perverts the machinery and prevents the necessary readjustments. Eight-cent copper checked consumption and encouraged production on the part of producers outside the combination, with a resultant unnecessary accumulation of copper stocks, and an unnecessary severe subsequent break in copper prices.

"Government interference in the wheat market made prices which prevented the curtailment of wheat production and checked the utilization of wheat as feed for animals. No government and no industrial combine can arbitrarily fix prices which are 'right prices.' Right prices can be determined only by experimentation in the open market."

Negroes Supporting Live-at-Home Move

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Negroes throughout North Carolina are rallying to the support of the "live-at-home" program fostered by agricultural leaders, according to a statement issued by C. R. Hudson, farm demonstration worker for the State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

Mr. Hudson reports an attendance of 26,771 at the 322 meetings held to explain the "live-at-home" movement. At these meetings it was shown that crops needed for home supplies can be grown at home much cheaper than they can be purchased.

Especially have the Negro farmers been asked to grow an adequate supply of corn, hay, poultry and pork. In several counties surveys show that practically every Negro farm family has started a garden. In some others pastures have been planted and arrangements made to obtain good milk cows.

FOR SPECIAL FLAVOR

Domino YELLOW is the right sugar to use in making coffee cake, fudge, ginger cookies . . . it has a flavor all its own.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Listen to the Domino Sugar Orchestra every Saturday evening . . . WJZ, WBZA, WBZ, WHAM, WBAL, KDKA, WGAR, WJR, WLW, KYW, KSD, WREN

$5000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO WIN

The BAB-O $5,000 Cash Prize Contest is open to all. It is easy to win and everybody has an equal chance. Just write a list of 15 best BAB-O uses. Be sure to read carefully the "Suggested Uses" for BAB-O at the right of this column. Each paragraph in the "Suggested Uses" listed will be accepted as one use. You can substitute new uses if you desire, but send in only 15 uses.

Prizes will not be awarded on hand-writing or spelling. You can use pencil, pen or typewriter, but write on one side of paper only.

CONTEST ENDS JUNE 15th

Time is no essence in this Contest. The last list sent in stands just as good a chance to win a prize as the first list. Artistic, fancy or uniquely arranged lists stand no better chance than your plain, simple list.

The Judges are impartial household economic authorities. No one connected with B. T. Babbitt, Inc., makers of BAB-O, or members of his or her family can enter this Contest.

The $5,000 Cash Prizes will be given to those who submit the list of 15 best uses for BAB-O in the opinion of the Judges, whose decision will be final.

To win a cash prize you do not have to be a user of BAB-O, the wonderful magic powder for enamel, porcelain, etc.

If two or more contestants tie for any prize, each of those tying will be given the *full* cash amount of that prize. The Contest will end June 15, 1931.

ENTER THE CONTEST NOW!

Be sure to write plainly your name, street address, city and state at the head of your list.

We cannot undertake to return any entries or enter into correspondence concerning them.

Send your list of 15 best BAB-O uses without delay to: BAB-O Contest Dept. 99, 386—4th Ave., New York City.

Some suggested uses for BAB-O

Note—Select 15 paragraphs and arrange them in your list, in the order of their importance.

BATHROOM—Tubs, tiles, fixtures, bowls.
FLOORING — Linoleum, tile, marble, wooden.
GAS and oil burners.
GOLF balls and clubs.
BRASS, copper, nickel, woodenware, etc.
CLEANS bric-a-brac, piano keys, mirrors.
METAL window screens, windows, shades, sills.
REMOVES ink, grime, grease, paint from hands.
PORCELAIN refrigerators, ice boxes.
REMOVES iodine stains on rubber articles.
KITCHEN—Ranges, sinks, fixtures, pots, pans, etc.
RUBBER — Mats, rugs, raincoats, hot water & ice bags.
FOR enamel, porcelain.
PANTRY—Dishes, glassware, steel cutlery, spoons.
FOR oil and grease stains.
CLEANS inkstands, pens.
REMOVES rust.
MARBLE door sills, steps.
TAKES ink stains out of carpets.
POLISHES aluminum.
REMOVES rust from roller and ice skates.
AUTOS—Bumpers, hood, windshield, running board, rubber mats, etc.
CLEANS milk bottles.
REMOVES iodine stains from the skin.
POLISHES metal door knobs, push buttons.
CLEANS soda fountains, glasses, dishes, utensils.
RENEWS white canvas shoes, panama hats.
CHILDREN'S badly soiled clothes (light solution).
CLEANS eye glasses, false teeth plates.
REMOVES clinging adhesive tape.
BOATS, YACHTS—Railings, decks, fixtures, etc.
USE proper solution for painted walls.
CLEANS metal signs.

560 CASH PRIZES

1st Prize	$1000	5th & 6th $50 each	$100
2nd Prize	500	Four Prizes $25 each	100
3rd Prize	200	Fifty Prizes $10 each	500
4th Prize	100	200 Prizes $5 each	1,000
		Total 560 Prizes	$5,000

BAB-O
brightens bathrooms
works like magic all over the house

P. S. Use Babbitt's Lye for clogged drain pipes

Another Example of VAN DYK Food Service

CANADIAN BACON

A Delightfully Different Meat Dish

VAN DYK patrons enjoy the unusual advantage of obtaining foods that only a Food Specialist can secure for them. Since 1760 it has always been the Van Dyk policy to carry only those foods which render their customers a real service.

A splendid example of Van Dyk Food Service is our Imported Canadian Bacon—a deliciously different meat dish that the ordinary store seldom offers.

Canadian Bacon is not to be confused with ordinary bacon. It is all lean meat cut from the finest Western Ontario hogs and imported by us direct from Canada.

We recommend that you buy it in the piece—not sliced—and bake it Virginia Style with brown sugar and cloves, just as you would prepare a ham. Ask the clerk for a recipe.

We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods

BEVERAGES, SPICES, EXTRACTS — BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE — SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS

VAN DYK FOOD STORES

Van Dyk Stores are located—NEW YORK: Albany, Amsterdam, Buffalo, Jamaica, Mt. Vernon, New York City, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Troy, Yonkers. CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury. MASSACHUSETTS: Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester. NEW JERSEY: Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield. RHODE ISLAND: Providence. PENNSYLVANIA: Pittsburgh. Consult local telephone directory for store addresses.

The woman who has an electric range gains many an hour of freedom. She places her meal in the oven, sets the timer, and when she returns from an afternoon of leisure, there's the dinner perfectly cooked, piping hot, and the current automatically shut off. Only the current needed is used — that's why the average cost of electric cooking is only one cent a meal per person. Electric ranges are fast, clean and economical. No fumes, flames nor smoke. Foods taste better, too, when cooked by electricity, for all the savory juices and flavors are retained, and there's no costly shrinkage.

INSTALLED $10 DOWN

For a $10 bill you not only have a modern electric range delivered to your home — but set up, wired, ready to use, and on many models you have two full years in which to pay the balance.

FREE RANGE WIRING

Edison Service Customers now get all their range wiring (with a few exceptions, due to locations) *free!* That's an additional saving — and a big one.

See the new modern electric ranges on display at your nearest Edison Shop — investigate electric cooking — today!

And, don't forget, the new lower electric rate for Water Heating. Now you can have continuous hot water — electrically heated — for only a few pennies a day!

MORE HOURS OF LEISURE

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

CHICAGO THRILLS TO MANEUVERING OF AIR ARMADA

Aerial Show Acts as Fitting End to City's Jubilee Celebration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 21—The demonstration of 659 airplanes of the United States Army and National Guard, was carried off here successfully today. The aerial pageant proved thrillingly impressive.

Though arranged as an army spectacle, the parade of planes, unparalleled in history, also brought home to the metropolis the airplane's tremendous possibilities for purposes of peace, and stirred the civic imagination to consider the doubtless still greater assemblages of the future. The parade was a promise.

The show began with the parade of the main body of the armada, which came down from Waukegan, Ill., and followed the lake front to Gary, Ind., and then laid courses for Dayton, O., and Cleveland, O., the bases from which they are to advance on New York on Friday and Saturday. Ten minutes after this fleet had disappeared in the haze over the lake, a squadron of nine heavy bombers, escorted by four combat ships, appeared on the scene, followed by a group of 12 attack planes and another flock of 18 pursuit planes.

Thousands who were somewhat disappointed by the parade of the main fleet, because it was high up and far out over the lake, found more satisfaction in the performances of the combat ships. The bombers circled again and again, theoretically bombing the navy pier, being attacked by the defensive planes, who were in turn set upon by the pursuit group. The latter finally formed in a string and went through dives and figure eights, and the show ended with the planes giving an exhibition of smoke screen work.

"Everything went off according to schedule," commented Maj.-Gen. James E. Fechet, chief of the Air Corps, U. S. A. "I think that we showed an efficient, highly disciplined and able organization. They functioned perfectly from the time they left their fields until the demonstration was complete."

Twelve days of the Chicago jubilee celebration were concluded with an outpouring of the populace into Grant Park to witness the spectacle.

Dayton Becomes Silent When Planes Go Away

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O., May 21—Anyone looking for a fine example of lonesomeness should have stayed here at Wright Feld or Fairfield Air Depot with the folks who did not follow the 670 airplanes away on any of their trips. Just imagine: one minute the roar and hum of several hundred motors and propellers, pulling craft into the air and, a short time later, silence but for an occasional local machine coming down or going up.

But, soon after noon today, the folks in and about the two army posts expect to hear the accustomed sound of the many planes and see them gently coming to earth, as the groups come in from the Wednesday-Thursday trip to Chicago.

The finest of lubricating oils, the best of gas, many tools and other things necessary to a free and easy running plane are laid out ready in preparation for the New York hop-off Friday at about 11 o'clock. The ships will be tuned up and cleaned up for the "good-by" ride while most of the pilots will rest.

On the trip to New York the fliers will go under the same order as has prevailed from Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois to date and which advises no risks, but extreme care, as "this is drill and maneuver, and not events of daring." The commander of the air maneuvers, who came practically all the way to Dayton from Washington guided by instruments on his plane, on account of fog, said that within two years instruments will be so perfected that ships will navigate in almost any kind of weather and not be hindered as they have been in some cases the past few days.

American Air Armada Concentrates at Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 21—After a day's delay due to rain and fog, the United States Army and National Guard concentrated their total active flying forces, 659 combat, transport and service planes, within a radius of 10 miles of Chicago yesterday. This great movement, over a 300-mile route from Dayton and Cleveland, O., was accomplished without a single serious slip. Two ships were slightly damaged in landing.

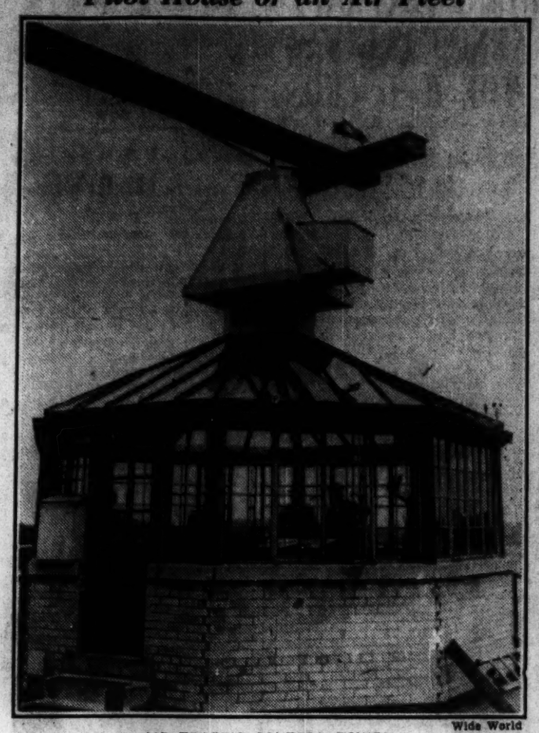
Never before have so many airplanes taken part in one movement, it was declared by army officers here. They came to Chicago in groups of 50 or more, the first squadron appearing over the down-town section at 1:35 p. m., and the final unit of 95 ships getting tucked away in two airports before 5 p. m.

Radio direction of portions of the great armada was achieved in ship-to-ship communication by Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, commanding officer of the Provisional First Air Squadron, who led the staff group of planes in his flagship bearing gold markers on tail and wing.

F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, on hand for the show, declared the record movement of ships yesterday, from the fog shrouded Ohio airports to Chicago, in the space of a few hours, was remarkable in every way. A congressional committee on military affairs was likewise impressed by the achievement.

It was stated that 45,000 gallons of gasoline and 4500 gallons of oil are being used daily by the fleet. Another feature is that these fliers, more than a thousand, are not pitching tents at the airports, but are being accommodated in style at the down-town hotels. At daybreak they piled into buses headed for the fields.

Pilot House of an Air Fleet



Wide World

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER

The Cleveland Municipal Airport Has Just Installed This System of Guiding Its Pilots and Keeping Track of Air Conditions.

A voice speaks, and the pilot coming in knows just what conditions he can expect to find on the landing field. It comes to him by radio from the above control station. He also gets advice on taking off. Lights are controlled from here, and there is a device that shows the position of any plane along its route at any given time.

Federal Decision Backs N. Y. C. Plans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 21—The New York Central-Big Four-Michigan Central unification plan was found to be legal and the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing it was sustained in the federal courts here yesterday, when Judges Julian W. Mack, John M. Woolsey and Alfred C. Coxe handed down a decision favoring the railroads in a court action brought to restrain the merger.

With the authority now granted, the New York Central is expected to negotiate leases for 99 years with its two subsidiaries, the Michigan Central and Big Four and to elect R. B. Starbuck, a vice-president of the former, to the directorate of each of the affiliated lines.

The commission's decision, granting permission for the New York Central to acquire [illegible] of the Big Four, is quite [illegible] of the Pere Marquette, [illegible] of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

Potatoes Grow Faster In Stone-Treated Soil

CHARLOTTE, N. C., [illegible] J. D. Taup of [illegible] county [illegible] is turning [illegible] a day.

The potatoes were planted March 10 and the soil has been heated every day since.

The plants in the bed, Mr. Burton said, are now about seven inches above the ground, while plants in other beds put in about the same time are just beginning to show through.

GREATER SHARE OF PROFITS FOR LABOR DEMANDED

Woll Makes Wage Plea as Doak Names Board to Study Machines in Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 21—Reiteration of organized labor's determination to resist wage cuts by every means in its power was coupled here today with publication of the immediate program for the Government's study of technological unemployment [illegible] of the [illegible] Life Insurance [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] Federation [illegible] of Labor, [illegible] of the [illegible] Federation [illegible] of Labor, [illegible] of the [illegible] Federation [illegible] of Labor,

STATE CONTROL PLANNED IN NEW BRIDGE MEASURE

Boston to Hull Project Reported to Legislature by Committee

A new draft of the Boston to Hull Bridge construction bill, providing for an increase in the amount which the bridge company may borrow and appointment of a board of five trustees to manage the concern, was reported by the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles yesterday.

The bill was sent to the Senate for its first reading where it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The redrafted measure provides that the trustees be appointed by the Governor to serve 10 years at a salary of $2500 a year. The names of the incorporators of the Boston South Shore Bridge Company, which would build the bridge, were also included.

According to the new bill, the company would be auhtorized to borrow from time to time sums not to amount in all to more than $25,000,000 and to issue bonds against this amount. The board of trustees would manage and operate the bridge until all outstanding indebtedness was paid. They would also have the sole authority to fix toll charges.

The construction plan would have to be filed with the State Department of Public Works within six months after the passage of the act, and the department would have 30 days in which to approve or reject the plans. Connections to the bridge would be provided in the vicinities of Squantum, Houghs Neck, Grape Island, Crow Point and Nantasket Beach. The Boston end would be near Columbus Circle.

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday overrode Governor Ely's veto of the bill providing that cities and towns be relieved of any part of the expense of maintaining and repairing state highways. The vote was 29 to 6 in favor of the measure. The bill now goes to the House. It was the first time that either branch had passed a measure over the Governor's veto. A bill to abolish compulsory automobile insurance and substitute the insurance system used in Connecticut, reported by the Committee on Insurance, was discussed for nearly two hours. Action was postponed.

Governor Ely signed the bill providing that in proceedings for the adoption of children under 14 years of age, the State Department of Public Welfare shall make an investigation and report within 30 days as to the desirability of such steps. Charitable organizations engaged in the care of children are exempt from such investigation.

By a rising vote, 114 to 48, the Massachusetts House refused to refer to the next annual session, as recommended by the Ways and Means Committee, the bill providing for the construction of a pier at the Buzzards Bay end of the Cape Cod Canal in the town of Bourne, and the dredging of a channel leading up to it for the benefit of vessels taking on or discharging freight and passengers.

Opposition to the measure was based on the fact that the United States War Department is planning to expend $25,000,000 in widening the canal and that such a project might interfere with the proposed pier. It was pointed out that the bill involved expenditures of $250,000, and that this sum might be safeguarded by waiting until the army engineers' plans had been completed and studied.

Governor Ely appointed a special committee comprising Eugene P. Bowen of Cheshire, Jay P. Barnes of Pittsfield, and William A. O'Hearn of North Adams to erect a monument on the Bennington battlefield on Woloomsac Heights in the State of New York, commemorating the "notable participation of the patriots of Massachusetts in the Battle of Bennington." The commission is authorized to expend a sum not exceeding $800.

Vermont Academy To Be for Boys Only

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt., May 21 (AP)—Dr. John B. Cook, principal of Vermont Academy, announced today that his school would discontinue its co-educational policy and, beginning next fall, become a college preparatory school for boys only.

The academy was founded in 1876 as a school for boys and continued as such for 42 years. After the war, however, it became a co-educational institution.

During the last 13 years the number of boys attending the school has steadily increased and the boys' dormitories have become taxed to capacity. The student body for the current year includes twice as many boys as girls.

Alumni Hall, the present girls' dormitory, would be converted into a boys' dormitory with double rooms under plans of the board of trustees, and the present boys' dormitory, Jones Hall, would be renovated to provide single rooms only.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance" March, No. 5 ..... Elgar
"The Marriage of Figaro," Overture ..... Mozart
"Deep River" ..... Arr. by Jacchia
"Pagliacci," Fantasia ..... Leoncavallo
"El Amor Brujo," Suite ..... de Falla
"Thais," Meditation ..... Massenet
(Violin solo: J. Theodorowicz)
"William Tell," Overture ..... Rossini
"Girl Crazy," Selection ..... Gershwin
"Fairy Tales" ..... Komsak
"Jolly Fellows," Waltz ..... Vollstedt

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Friday fair; moderate west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon, followed by fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday, except showers on extreme east coast tonight; cooler Friday and in west and northwest portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest, and generally fair weather tonight and Friday, except showers near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May21	Max. May20		8 a.m. May21	Max. May20
Atlantic City	60	66	Nantucket	60	64
Bismarck, N.D.	36	44	New Orleans	68	76
Boston	62	65	New York	66	73
Buffalo	48	72	Norfolk, Va.	70	84
Calgary	32	..	North Platte	36	58
Charleston	74	78	Philadelphia	66	82
Chicago	44	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	92
Cincinnati	52	64	Pittsburgh	52	76
Denver	32	38	Portland, Me.	60	70
Eastport, Me.	50	54	Raleigh	64	80
Hatteras	70	76	St. Louis	54	62
Helena, Mont.	32	50	St. Paul	40	46
Huron, S. D.	32	46	Salt Lake City	40	62
Jacksonville	72	82	San Francisco	54	58
Kansas City	48	60	Sante Fe, N.M.	48	62
Key West	80	84	Seattle	54	66
Los Angeles	60	80	Tampa	74	84
Memphis	56	68	Washington	62	84
Miami, Fla.	76	82	Wichita, Kan.	46	60
Montreal	60	66	Williston	32	48

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:58 p. m., Friday 3:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

Amazed to see such snowy clothes

"I NEVER *saw* such snowy whiteness! And your colored things are bright as new. To think you didn't even scrub—why, Rinso's marvelous! I'll never bother with ordinary soaps again."

Rich, safe suds

You'll be amazed, too. You never saw such suds as Rinso gives—creamy and lasting—*twice as much suds*, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. No softener needed, even in hardest water.

These thick suds soak out dirt—save scrubbing. Clothes last longer.

Great in washers, too. The makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. And *wonderful* for dishwashing! Get the BIG package.

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

J. F. Briggs Importer

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BOSTON

In my NEW OFFICE I have a small but beautiful collection of

Chinese Jade Jewelry

just received from China—Jade Stones set in gold, and Jade Bead Necklaces.

I respectfully invite inspection

J. F. BRIGGS, OWNER

It is better to BORROW than to let bills go

Bills past due? Taxes to be met? Things needed for the house? Almost everyone faces such emergencies when expenses exceed income.

It is better to borrow than to let bills go. A *few* have credit at banks. *Many* have credit at Household, America's foremost family finance company.

Most of our 130 offices lend as little as $50, and charge nearly a third less than the lawful rate above $100 up to $500. Only husband and wife need sign—no other endorsers required. Friends, relatives, tradespeople, or employers are not informed. 20 months to repay.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION

General offices: Palmolive Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Consult your telephone directory or see the local advertisements under your City Group for address of the Household office in your locality.

PLEA FOR BETTER TREATMENT OF ALIENS IS URGED

Jane Addams Says Superiority Attitude Is Menace to Democracy

Denunciation of the American attitude toward immigrants was voiced by Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, who last night delivered the tenth annual Ware Lecture, a feature of the Unitarian Anniversary week, at the Arlington Street Church.

Speaking on the subject "A Needed Implement in Social Reform," she declared that the superiority attitude toward some races is "a grave symptom of a breakdown in democratic government."

In tracing the development of the social consciousness, its expression and its relation to the history of the United States, Miss Addams said that the doctrine of the early circuit rider that "rewards came only to virtue was easily transformed into the belief that the man successful in dollars therefore reëstablished his right to all honors due to virtue itself.

"The successful men were nearly all Simon-pure Americans, and this claim was made so much a part of their success that large affairs in industry and commerce became associated with patriotic achievement."

A superior attitude was developed toward immigrants, she went on, who were early associated with the undesirable labor of building railroads and opening coal mines. This stand, she said, resulted in a tendency to exalt the Yankee and to put the immigrants into a class by themselves, an attitude which has remained essentially unchanged to the present moment.

Miss Addams took Chicago as an example of the preferential attitude, saying that when gang violence and other lawlessness broke out, "the community was slow to act because so long as the Sicilians who composed the first powerful bootlegging gang killed each other, it was considered of little consequence. Such preferential indifference is a grave symptom of a breakdown in democratic government and may be another indirect result of venturing to consider immigrants of less consequence than the rest of us."

Miss Addams told of the efforts of the settlements to understand the immigrants, pointing out the necessity of developing a technique for understanding the immigrant to avoid the pitfall of superiority attitudes among races.

"The early settlements," she said, "practically staked their future upon an identification with the alien and considered his interpretation their main business. We extolled free association and the discussion of common problems as the basis of self-government. We especially urged upon the immigrant that he talk out his preconceived theories and untoward experiences. But there grew up an attitude of the native Americans toward the immigrants which has doubtless been a continuing factor in the social movements of our American life. Naturally every approach to labor problems had to do with immigrants, and it is quite likely that Americans were less concerned for the well-being of aliens than they would have been for their own kinsfolk.

"We were not only slow as compared with other great industrial nations to enact protective legislation for working people, but it came to be considered patriotic to oppose governmental measures for workmen's compensation or old age security because such legislation would lessen the sturdy independence of the working man.

"So settled is this attitude toward the unskilled immigrant that we failed to realize that some of the greatest contributions in this direction were made by immigrants, who were so far from being unskilled that they led the way into new areas of industry."

The Rev. Edwin M. Slocombe of Lexington, Mass., was elected president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society at the annual meeting of that organization today. Among the other officers chosen were: The Rev. Ernest S. Meredith of Watertown and Robert H. Loomis of West Newton, vice-presidents; Miss Annie E. Pousland of Salem, clerk, and Alfred E. Chase of Lynn, treasurer.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Unitarian Historical Society and the public meeting of the Massachusetts Social Service Committee of the General Alliance were also held today.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Arthur P. DeCamp, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville; Church edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, 8.

Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen: Visit to Boston Museum of Fine Arts, with guidance explanation by attendants, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Vagabond Club banquet for members and their mothers, 6:30.

Alumnæ Association, Katherine Gibbs School: Annual meeting, reunion and buffet supper, 135 Commonwealth Avenue, 7.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by preparatory students, School Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Dramatic presentation, R. G. Shaw Dramatic Club, R. G. Shaw School Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Curry School, State Suite, 6:30.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Unitarian Festival, ballroom. Dinner and meeting, Boston Association of Cost Accountants, Georgian Room.

Massachusetts School of Art: Presentation of play, "R. U. R." School Hall, 8.

Massachusetts Wellesley Alumnæ Conference: Meeting, Diocesan House, 1 Joy Street, 6.

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Party in honor of Binghamton (N. Y.) chamber, main dining room, 6:30.

Retail Trade Board of Boston: Lecture and fashion review, by Mrs. Louise Huston, auditorium, Jordan Marsh Company, 6:30.

General Education Committee and Council of Boston Y. W. C. A.: Dinner meeting 140 Clarendon Street, 7.

Lantern Club of Boston: Dinner; Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. (retired), speaker; Hotel Bradford, 6.

Temple Mishkan Tefila: Tikkum Shevuoth Service, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "Art and Mrs. Bottle," 8:30.
Tremont—"Friendship," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained Glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Government Officials in Industry, Parlor C.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Hovell Whist Club, private room, 8:30.

Brookline Bird Club: Early morning walk, Carleton Path, 6:30.

Paul Revere Pottery: Exhibition of handicraft by adult pupils, 80 Nottingham Road, Brighton, 10 to 5:30, through.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays, except Monday, from 8 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engravings; designs for ornament; black and white, sculpture and jewelry by the Alumni Association in the School Gallery. Through May 23.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Paintings, pastels and drawing by Edgar Degas. Loan exhibition arranged by students. Through May 30. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including important examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century landscapes, portraits and sporting subjects. Through May 30.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by John Whorf and Annette Tisch; decorative panels by Knut Svendsen; modern reproductions. Through May 23.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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The Best Seasoning for

TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Masons End Grand Lodge Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 21—Meetings of the grand Masonic bodies of the State concluded yesterday with the 142d annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Roll call showed an almost perfect representation of the 83 lodges in the State.

George E. Danforth of Nashua, Grand Master, in his address predicted an early return to normal conditions.

These officers were elected: Allan W. Wilson of Manchester, Grand Master; Orville E. Cain of Keene, Deputy Grand Master; Halsey C. Edgerton of Hanover, Senior Grand Warden; Alexander MacIntosh of Berlin, Junior Grand Warden; Bela Kingman of Newmarket, Grand Treasurer, and Harry M. Cheney of Concord, Grand Secretary.

These appointments were made: Herbert E. Richardson of Manchester, Grand Lecturer; the Rev. William Porter Niles of Nashua and the Rev. Charles P. MacGregor of Manchester, Grand Chaplains; Warren R. Tucker of Kingston, Senior Grand Deacon; Robert C. Laing of Manchester, Junior Grand Deacon; William W. Oliver of Lisbon, Edwin P. Hodgdon of Lakeport, Jones F. Pearson of Dover and Luther J. Holt of Exeter, Grand Stewards; Harry L. Sanderson of Nashua, Grand Marshal; Harold W. Orcutt of Concord, Grand Grand Pursuivant; John C. Bradley of Manchester, Grand Sword Bearer; Albert R. Ayer of Manchester, Grand Standard Bearer; Martin A. Halley of Concord, Grand Tyler.

DEAN OF COMMUTERS BUYS NEW SIDE BOOK

Sixty years ago tomorrow George P. Lord of Lynn bought a gentleman's monthly ticket and became one of the stove-heated cars behind a wood-burning locomotive of the Eastern Railroad, to begin his new job as messenger in a Boston bank.

At the Lynn station of the Boston & Maine Railroad today, Mr. Lord, Boston banker and former president of the Boston Stock Exchange, purchased a 12-ride ticket. "Tomorrow's the day," Mr. Lord remarked to Everett L. Hersam, ticket seller. "Sixty years of commuting on your railroad, and I want to start it with a fresh ticket." As the dean of Lynn commuters was being whisked over the rails to Boston in 19 minutes, where the wood-burner required 38 minutes, he said that in all his traveling between Boston and Lynn he had never witnessed an accident.

DEAN MARSHALL HONORED

John Patten Marshall, dean of Boston University's college of music, has been appointed "Master of Musick" for the American section of the Anglo-American Music Conference which will be held this summer in Lausanne, Switz. Dean and Mrs. Marshall plan to sail for Europe by the middle of July.

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WORLD HONORS ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED CROSS

American Society Marks 50 Years of Service With Golden Jubilee

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The American Red Cross today celebrates its incorporation 50 years ago.

Two presidents of units of the international relief organization will open the golden jubilee tonight. President Hoover, who heads the society in this country, and Judge Max Huber of Zurich, Switzerland, president of the International Red Cross Committee, will make addresses. Both the National and Columbia systems will radiocast the speeches.

Other famed persons will take part in the ceremonies. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, will preside, while eight ambassadors and more than 50 other diplomatic representatives will be among the guests.

While preparations for the jubilee proceeded today, the Red Cross made public scores of congratulatory telegrams it had received. They came from the Duke of York, Prince Charles of Sweden, Prince Tokugawa of Japan, and from Madrid, Cairo, Budapest, Shanghai, Berlin, Paris, and Athens.

The celebration is being staged because back in 1881 Miss Clara Barton persuaded Americans to form a Red Cross Society and obtained the assistance of President Garfield in efforts to secure Senate ratification of the Treaty of Geneva, under which the international organization operated.

In July of that year "The American Association of the Red Cross" was incorporated in the District of Columbia. President Garfield was assassinated before the United States approved the treaty.

President Arthur signed it on March 1, 1882, and the Senate ratified the agreement without a dissenting vote a few days later. The American Relief Society, now styled "The American Red Cross," operates under a charter granted by Congress and approved by President Roosevelt on Jan. 5, 1905.

Liners Ready When Trade Fills Ships

Large transatlantic liners of the North German Lloyd Line will come to Boston when New England passenger and freight business is offered in sufficient volume to warrant it, Dr. Philipp Heinekein, president of that company said today at a breakfast tendered by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

A large group of business men attended the gathering including railroad presidents, bankers and industrialists, to consider [illegible] to enact [illegible] to [illegible] John Sargeant, personal representative of the United States for [illegible] Germany and Ambassador Dahlgren [illegible] Dr. Heinekein [illegible] Twenty-third Psalm [illegible] Our Lord's Prayer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FARM BOARD'S ACTIVITIES SEEK FRESH OUTLET

Conciliatory, but Moves to Organize Fruit and Vegetable Men

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21—A definitely new policy has been put into effect by the reorganized Federal Farm Board in dealing with the manifold problems confronting it.

Under the chairmanship of Alexander Legge the board pursued an aggressive attitude. This was particularly true of its relations with the private grain trade.

Under the chairmanship of James C. Stone the board, so far without any concessions on fundamentals, is taking a more conciliatory tone. Instead of challenging, the board is conferring and proposing collaboration.

At the same time direct evidence is given, following upon the heels of the recent meeting with leaders of the grain trade, that the board is not in any way to recede from its policy of encouraging the coöperative movement, by the announcement today that it has selected a committee of nine coöperative leaders to work out the details of a national coöperative agency to handle miscellaneous fruits and vegetables. The committee as selected is as follows:

H. L. Robinson, manager, Hastings Potato Growers' Association, Hastings, Fla.; R. H. English, general manager, Manatee County Growers' Association, Bradenton, Fla.; T. W. Bennett, general manager, South Carolina Produce Association, Meggett, S. C.; A. B. Leeper, Illinois Fruit Exchange, Centralia, Ill.; F. P. Hibst, Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Cadillac, Mich.; L. N. Johnson, Wilmington Cooperative Truck Growers' Association, Wilmington, N. C.; Walter W. Maule, secretary, Mushroom Growers' Coöperative Association of Pennsylvania, Kennett Square, Pa.; Lee M. Lampson, manager, Three Rivers Growers' Association, Kennewick, Wash.; W. F. Heppe, Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

Board Is Seeking Peace

Both the President and Mr. Stone are said to be anxious to dissipate past differences between the board and its critics, particularly in business quarters. Whether Mr. Stone and the Administration are agreed on the extent to which such a policy should be pursued is unknown.

At the conference between Mr. Stone and leaders of the grain trade in his office two days ago it is now learned that the latter proposed certain modifications of policy that were wholly unacceptable to him. According to reliable information the grain dealers asked that the Farm Board isolate and keep off the market its grain holdings and also that it tighten up in its granting of loans to farmers' coöperatives.

Mr. Stone rejected both suggestions, it is declared. He informed the grain operators, it is reported, that the board would continue its policy of disposing of its wheat holdings as quickly as it could in an orderly manner and without disturbing the market, that it would render every possible accommodation to the development of farmers' coöperatives, and that it would maintain its agitation for restricting production to domestic needs.

At the same time, however, Mr. Stone advised the grain dealers that the board hoped for their coöperation and good will, and that it was prepared to meet them on a cordial basis, it is declared.

This unprecedented conference, it is now learned, was prompted by President Hoover. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber of Commerce and himself a large grain dealer, was the President's agent in the effort.

Prepare the Way

Mr. Barnes and Mr. Stone held several conferences following the latter's address before the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City in which Mr. Stone urged business men to study the work of the board and support its efforts to strengthen agriculture. Following these meetings between Mr. Stone and Mr. Barnes the latter, it is declared, visited grain men in Minneapolis, Duluth and other grain centers.

He is reported to have inquired as to the cause of their hostility to the board and the Administration. In the 1928 campaign the grain trade was one of the strongest sources of support of the President. Out of these talks between Mr. Barnes and the grain dealers grew the conference with Mr. Stone which, it was accidentally discovered by newspapermen, had been secretly arranged.

Stirs Up Political Pot

That the Administration is anxious to reëstablish friendly relations with the powerful grain trade is readily understandable. The industry is a great power in the grain belt. It has been deeply alienated by the attitude and policy of the farm board under Mr. Legge. He took the view that the grain dealers were unfriendly to the work of the board and fought them. It is known that one of his last acts as chairman was the writing of a letter to a most important administration quarter strongly advising against "peace" with the grain trade.

So strongly had this viewpoint permeated the coöperative movement that about a month ago Fred S. Purnell (R.), Representative from Indiana, in a statement issued by the Republican National Committee, attacked the grain trade and charged that the Democrats had joined with it to destroy the farm board and its coöperative work.

At the time this statement aroused widespread comment in political quarters. It was recalled that the grain trade had activily supported the President in his campaign and yet the Republican National Committee was sponsoring a vigorous attack upon it.

Other signficant developments indicating a new trend in the board is the meeting here this week of some 25 leading agricultural economists to exchange views with board members and its experts, the announcement by Mr. Stone that the board would not stabilize the 1931 wheat crop and rejecting a number of proposals to that end, and the abandonment of the Legge policy of a horisontal reduction in acreage and urging instead that only those farmers grow wheat who can do so profitably in a low-price market.

'Ethical Sense' Urged as Today's Need in Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21—An educational system based on a closely interrelated body of "common knowledge" and designed to develop an intensive ethical sense is needed to meet conditions of a changing economic order, according to Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College.

Addressing the sixth annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education here yesterday, Dr. Morgan declared that if ethical sense had been developed to a sufficiently high degree during the past few years, the present business depression would not have occurred.

"We used to think that if each person looked after himself shrewdly, society would get along very nicely," he said. "But if there had been a proper development of ethical sense, high-pressure salesmanship would not have forced people into buying what they did not really need. What we need is education that prepares people for living and does not stop with the college. We have been too busy training specialists. What we need is education based on a body of common knowledge that will bind the interests of society together."

Spencer Miller Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, declared that New York City is lagging far behind other large cities in this country in providing school opportunities for its uneducated and unskilled adult population.

"With a population close to 7,000,000, including an illiterate adult population of nearly 300,000, in New York only 25,000 adults are in weekly attendance at the day and evening schools," he said.

In Denver, 10,000 men and women out of a total population of about 238,000 are in weekly attendance at one school alone, he added.

George B. Zehmer, director of university extension at the University of Virginia, declared that, although the first responsibility of a state university is to its resident students, a study should be made to determine how the standards of extension work can be raised.

The value of open forums was emphasized by George W. Coleman, director of Ford Hall Forum, Boston. Mr. Coleman declared that open forum as "a prelude to serious study."

"Nothing will so stir interest and awaken desire as an open discussion among people who are mentally alive and seriously concerned, even though they have not an extensive background of academic training," he said. "Under the stimulus of open discussion one absorbs without apparent effort enough information to awaken a keen interest to know more."

Felix M. Warburg was elected president of the association. He will succeed Newton D. Baker.

Buses Now Roar Where 'Lion' Puffed

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The first railroad line in the United States to operate a steam locomotive may soon become a casualty of more modern transportation.

One of its examiners yesterday presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission a recommendation that the Delaware & Hudson Company be permitted to abandon 23 miles of its Honesdale branch, in Pennsylvania, over which ran the "Stourbridge Lion," first "iron horse" brought to this country from England.

One run only was made by the "Lion," with Horatio Allen at the throttle. While citizens of the section gasped in amazement, the locomotive actually ran, but the light timber rails would not stand the strain of the then ponderous piece of machinery. It soon became a stationary engine.

The examiner held bus and truck lines had sufficiently supplanted the railroad to make its operation a burden upon the owner.

SPAIN'S 'BOSSES' JOIN ALLIANCE OF REPUBLICANS

Elections Postponed Until June 28—El Debate Resumes Issues

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, May 21—Spain's disturbances have subsided and the ship of state is once more running on an even keel.

Interest is now focused on elections for the Constituent Assembly now announced for June 28, instead of a week earlier. Many Conservatives who were formerly Monarchists favor abstention in view of recent events.

All agree that the Government is seriously in need of healthy opposition to radical elements pressing for extreme reforms; some say, however, that, although they may be certain of victory in their own political districts, they are afraid that their election propaganda may be countered by violence.

Although Monarchists do not mention it, they are undoubtedly taken aback by the attitude of the caciques, or political bosses, the majority of whom have become Republican overnight.

Among Republicans there is naturally some distrust of those politicians who failed to adhere to the Republican movement before it achieved success.

Thus a note issued to the press by Santiago Alba, who is now returning to Spain after several years' absence, has aroused very little interest. A number of Señor Alba's political supporters have joined the Republican Right Wing Party which is led by Niceto Alcala Zamora and Miguel Maura.

Burgos Mazo, who belonged also to the Constituent group, has with his followers joined the Left Wing Republican party led by Alejandro Lerroux. Melquaides Alvarez, considered the most influential member of that group, is expected to proceed immediately with formation of a center group, called the Democratic-Republican Party.

Santiago Alba reiterates his offer to coöperate with all his might in the construction of the new Spain. Describing the monarchy as "played out," he adds that the Republic must become a republic for all, and not merely a republic for Republicans. He is saying what is in the thought of a majority of Spaniards, but it is a question whether the Government is at present strong enough to resist the intransigeance of enthusiasts boasting of "Our Republic."

Largely through an appeal from owners of Liberal papers who went in body to ask for clemency for offending Monarchical papers, El Debate was able to recommence publication today. It promises to support the Government whenever it approves its actions, as it has done in the past, while registering a strong protest against the treatment meted out to it.

A B C, which has for years been the paper with the largest daily circulation in Spain, but whose Monarchical attitude since the advent of the Republic had been much more pronounced than was the case of El Debate, remains banned. El Debate points out that even under the dictatorship no such severe measures to eliminate a section of public opinion were taken as now under the present "democratic regime."

Vatican Defers Action On Spain's Recognition

VATICAN CITY, May 21 (AP)—To clarify what has been described as a confused situation, a semi-official statement from the Vatican yesterday said the Spanish Republic had not yet been recognized by the Holy See.

Immediately after its installation the provisional Spanish Republican Government was said to have addressed the usual diplomatic communication of its formation to the nuncio at Madrid, expressing the wish to continue friendly relations with the Holy See.

The nuncio on instructions from the Vatican acknowledged the communication and confirmed the Holy See's sentiments of particular good will toward the Spanish nation.

It was explained here, however, that real recognition of the Spanish Republic has not been, nor could be given for a double reason: Because the King of Spain has not formally abdicated but merely retired from the country to await developments, and because the present republican government is only as it itself declares a provisional government.

Farm Teachers To Put Stress On Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Ida., May 21—The boys' speaking contest, held here in connection with the annual conference of Federal Vocational Workers of the Pacific region, was won by Keith Rhodes of Bear River City, Utah.

Winners in the four regional contests of the United States will compete in a national contest which will be held in Kansas City during the time of the royal livestock show in November.

Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, is the donor of a $1000 prize, divided into $400, $300, $200 and $100 prizes to the four national contestants.

Eleven boys competed in the Pacific conference, one each from Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho.

Training agricultural teachers to teach marketing in the adult classes is the chief point before the Pacific regional conference, stated Dr. C. H. Lane, chief of agricultural service of the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

In this conference are gathered W. T. Spanton, Pacific regional agent; Dr. C. H. Lane, federal chief; Dr. Frank B. Bomberger of the Federal Farm Board; James Wallace, specialist in livestock marketing; Dr. F. W. Lathrop, specialist in research in agricultural education; J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the agents of the 11 Pacific states.

The methods worked out in this conference for getting more instruction to the producers on how to make use of the advantages offered by the Federal Farm Board will be carried by the state agents to the local agricultural teachers, who will meet this summer in the separate states.

When the school opens in the autumn, each local teacher will have a definite program for his community. "We want to 'put over' coöperation in marketing to the farmers," Dr. Lane said, "instead of each producer working alone, we want united effort."

Delaware Crossed Again —by Pontoons, Not on Ice

WASHINGTON CROSSING, Pa., May 21 (AP)—Gen. Hersey and Colonel of Washington crossing the Delaware one hundred and fifty-six years yesterday.

Troops from Camp Dix made the crossing along the exact route that Washington followed. With these differences:

There wasn't any ice in the river.

It was easy, not dangerous, and a picnic for most of them.

They were ferried by pontoon boats, propelled by motorboats. Some were abandoned and others were towed back for another load.

The original army had a host of pontoon boats. The passenger vanguard consisted of a war-strength infantry company platoon, fully equipped, and the crossing was made in less time.

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Business Condition Unsteady, With Little General Change

Some Sections Report Slight Improvement While Others Cite Drop; Seasonal Activities Account for Some Fluctuation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 20—Business and employment conditions throughout the United States remained practically unchanged during the past week, according to reports received by Fred C. Croxton, vice-chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, from Commerce Department representatives.

Several communities reported that unfavorable weather conditions had slowed up trade. In Pennsylvania employment was reported to have decreased .1 per cent in April, as compared with the usual April decline of more than 1 per cent. Pay rolls increased about 2 per cent, instead of the usual April 2 per cent decline.

The New York employment division of the Salvation Army reported that there had been a slight decline in the number of applicants for employment. The national employment exchange reported a decrease of 8.36 per cent in applicants for positions during the week. Buffalo reported a slight improvement in general conditions, due to increased activity in building, navigation and farm work. Seasonal work in fruit orchards and truck gardens was said to have relieved the unemployment situation slightly in San Francisco.

"Reports from abroad generally indicate a tendency toward recession rather than improvement in the business situation, although there are a few noteworthy exceptions," the Commerce Department said of its week's cablegrams.

Seasonal gains seem to be approximately normal in Germany, except that building trades continue to lag, and there has been considerable decrease in unemployment. No gain is observable in Belgian conditions, with the cotton, linen and coal industries particularly dull. The situation in the Netherlands is now showing some evidences of seasonal gains, although the unsatisfactory colonial conditions exert a hampering influence. The Greek foreign trade returns for the first quarter show a sharp contraction as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A fairly sharp recession occurred last week in Canadian trade and industry, especially in the prairie provinces.

Some industries in Japan are seasonally active but business is generally spotty, with unemployment serious. While there is no pronounced general gain in China, the export and import trade through Tientsin has apparently recovered during the past few weeks and some tendency toward steadiness is observable in other areas. No improvement has been recorded in Argentina, and commercial failures have weakened business confidence. Labor disturbances have kept business at a standstill in Peru.

Canada to Take Census on June 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—On June 1, 1931, the census of the Dominion will be taken. This is described as the "largest single act of administration of the Government." For the first time in the history of Canada airplanes will be used in taking the census. They will be used along the west coast of Hudson Bay. Arrangements have been made for a complete survey of the Eskimo population for the first time.

The credit of taking the first census belongs to Canada. The year was 1666, the census was one of the colony of New France.

The coming census will be the seventh decennial census to be taken since Confederation, and will employ 253 commissioners and at least 15,000 enumerators. For a census that covers half a continent embracing the most varied conditions of nature and settlement, uniformity of plan is impossible.

For the compilation of the census an extra staff of over 750 clerks will be engaged at Ottawa. An interesting feature is the use of machinery in compiling and analyzing returns.

The census will cost Canada millions of dollars. The amount set aside this year is about $2,500,000, but there was a vote of $135,000 last year for equipment and preparatory work, and at least another $500,000 will probably be required in 1932 and 1932 to finish. While the census is being taken in Canada in June, similar canvasses will be going on at about the same time in India, in Australia, in little spots and big, all over the British Empire, so that when all is compiled, the result will be a comprehensive picture of all the peoples in the Empire and their relation as a whole, to the world.

Several questions will be asked from which it is proposed to base some form of Canadian unemployment insurance later. The people of Canada are asked to assist in this great undertaking by furnishing information required fully and accurately.

STUDIES FAUNA

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 21 (By U. P.)—The American research mission headed by Prof. George G. Simpson arrived yesterday from Patagonia after seven months' study of paleontological fauna on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Another mission will continue the study in the Patagonian region, near here, where specimens of remains of the tertiary period are on display.

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GOLD ABSOLVED OF BLAME FOR WORLD CRISIS

Berlin Economist Tells Dublin Audience It Is Not a Cause

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—That the present world crisis was not precipitated by the scarcity of gold, but is attributable mainly to political instability, misdirection of capital, and disequilibrium between agriculture and industry, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Moritz Bonn, who has completed a series of lectures on the "World Crisis," at University College, Dublin.

Dr. Bonn is Professor of Political Economy of the College of Commerce, Berlin, and a member of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations.

Examining the theory that the crisis was due to the scarcity of gold, Dr. Bonn pointed out that if that were the case, the problem could be solved by the introduction of greater elasticity in our currency system, but at present the monetary gold stock available was sufficient, even if the existing percentage of gold-cover for bank rates and credits were maintained.

The maldistribution of gold undoubtedly had accentuated the severity of the crisis, he said, but maldistribution was the effect rather than the cause of the existing disequilibrium.

France and the United States, he pointed out, were both creditor countries; many of their claims were not founded on business transactions, but constituted a "political debt," namely, one-sided obligations with a corresponding one-sided drain.

The fall of prices in conjunction with the concentration of credit power in the hands of a few powers, whose people did not yet wield this power properly, had accentuated the crisis in so far as gold interest today was a considerably heavier burden than formerly. The original cause of the world crisis, however, was the disturbed equilibrium between agricultural and industrial prices, he affirmed. At the outset this was not very disturbing; it merely indicated that war and after-war scarcity was over, and agricultural prices could not be so easily manipulated as industrial prices.

Unfortunately, continued Dr. Bonn, subsequent events did not proceed in the right direction. Instead of insisting on the lowering of industrial prices, to which agriculturists were entitled, new forms of agricultural protection were tried, valorization schemes on a huge scale were embarked on, intensification and technical rationalizations were tried. Overproduction of certain articles had to be followed by higher—sometimes guaranteed—prices. The result, aggravated by a series of fairly good harvests, was more overproduction, until the fall of agricultural prices, ordinary foodstuffs, as well as colonial and imperial products, became catastrophic.

Disturbance of the equilibrium became so great, and the purchasing power of the producers of prime material shriveled to such a degree, that consumption had to be reduced considerably, interest on loans repudiated or new loans contracted. As long as production had been expanding without regard to possible markets, loans had been forthcoming; now, when loans were most urgently needed, they stopped.

In conclusion, Dr. Bonn declared that the second and, perhaps, more powerful cause of the crisis had been the misdirection of capital in nearly all countries.

River Navigability Tested by Models

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Novel experiments to test the effects of obstructions on the navigability of rivers are being carried out by means of fascinating models in the engineering department of the Victoria University of Manchester.

Constructed of concrete on the scale of nine inches to a mile, the models are exact reproductions in miniature of soil, tidal and wind conditions. One model represents about 30 miles of the River Humber and the other the estuaries of the Rivers Mersey and Dee.

The beds of the rivers are of sand and silt mixed in correct proportions, while tributary streams contain the exact amount of silt in suspension. Tides, varying in height as natural tides do, are formed mechanically by a device in the deep tank which represents the sea at the mouths of the model rivers, and prevailing winds are provided by carefully adjusted electric fans.

The results on the beds of the model rivers are very true to what has been observed in their real counterparts. Sandbanks have formed, and the configuration of the bed has altered in various ways.

JUGOSLAVIA HOLDS TEMPERANCE WEEK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Temperance Week in Jugoslavia, which began on May 1, was devoted to an intense agitation against the use of alcohol, carried on throughout the whole country. In Belgrade, the capital, the "week" was launched by a lecture, given by a prominent university professor, in the main auditorium of the state university and attended by a large number of distinguished persons.

The drive was directed by the Union of Temperance Societies and supported by the Ministerial Council and highest state authorities.

Addresses were broadcast from the radio stations, theatrical performances advocating temperance were given in most of the towns and cities and the press devoted much space to the undertaking. Anti-alcohol talks were given in all primary schools.

AUTO-GRAPHS

FROM Chicago to Boston and return by bus—about $37. By rail—about $93. A comparison that illustrates graphically the potency of the bus problem from a railroad passenger viewpoint. There are handicaps the bus must face, it is true, but from a passenger standpoint, the reduced fare for many has an irresistible attraction.

Enter—the Bus

It takes longer by bus—it is not easy for everyone to sleep in tilted chairs—relaxation periods are periodic and not voluntary—these are a few of the obstacles of bus travel. Then again, the finest scenery along any given route is usually more accessible to the eye of the motorist than the rail tourist—the buses are comfortable—regular stops are made for the patrons to get out and stretch—all and all, there is a growing comfort to mass road touring that is certainly influencing travelers to ride on rubber rather than steel.

There is another side to the discussion, however. While motor travel is growing, its volume of traffic does not come as extensively as might be inferred from the railroads. Undoubtedly a large proportion of those riding on buses have joined the tourist traffic because bus prices have brought traveling within the range of their pocketbooks. This comes under the head of new business.

* * *

The De Vaux Six, product of De Vaux-Hall Motors Corporation, is here! With a production of 150 cars daily, it occupies tenth place in volume of output. The front sweep is similar to the Auburn, only it is not so large a car. Built extremely low, it has a slightly longer stroke and wheelbase than the Pontiac, and a bit more horsepower, although it is in the same price range. From the looks of the car, it should be popular. It has yet to prove its durabilities, however, although Norman De Vaux and Albert J. Hall, its producers, have a reputation for reliability which strengthens the confidence of the motor public in their new production.

De Vaux—150 Cars a Day

* * *

For an investment of less than $3000, the average man can now own a trio of well-designed, durable, land, air and water vehicles. While he is not taking full advantage of the air developments as an individual investor, he is delving more and more into the motor field on land and sea. It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 boat owners in the United States of whom more than two-thirds own outboard motor-driven craft.

Sea, Air or Land?

Economies that have struck the automobile world are showing their influence on sea craft. The arrival of the $795, fully equipped, inboard runabout is just as significant to the seaman as the $500 car is to the automobilist, and the two-place, less-than-$1500 airplane is to the aviator.

* * *

Scrapping of cars last year was carried on at an unprecedented rate; and is said to have brought about an actual decrease in registrations, which stood on Dec. 31 at 23,042,840, against 23,121,589 at the end of 1929. The average life of a car is estimated at 7.23 years, and under the law of averages, a car beyond that age has no market value because it is assumed to have ceased to exist.

Junk Business Is Flourishing

The last two years, productive of many unusual conditions, also surprised the motor manufacturers with statistics showing that at the end of 1930 there were 3,262,000 cars in operation produced in 1923 or earlier. The National Association of Finance Companies recently completed a study revealing that more than 3,000,000 cars will have to be produced annually to replace those that will be scrapped. These regular replacements, it is said, may provide the stabilizing affect which manufacturers are hoping for.

* * *

Out of 235 cars passing a busy point in New York City, 15 were checked without spare tires, 140 others had good spares and 80 were equipped with poor ones. A puncture on any one in the last group would mean a change to a tire that is inimical to the interests of safety.

Watch Tires League Warns

In its national safety campaign, the Silvertown Safety League particularly emphasizes attention to tires if motorists are to pledge their support for safety. One of the cardinal rules of the league in enlisting members is a pledge "to operate my car on tires which assure a positive grip on the road and freedom from hazardous tire failures." In this connection, the league cautions that no tire should be used after the outer layer is worn to disclose the fabric.

* * *

Safety education, always before the motoring public, is being carried into the schools. Developing habits of caution in crossing the street, in dismounting from street cars, and in playing near the highways is now a part of the school work in virtually every state in the country. Part of this program is a campaign launched by the Highway Education Board, which consists of a safety essay contest for pupils of the fifth and eighth grades and a safety lesson contest for teachers of the lower grades. It is expected that nearly 1,000,000 pupils will participate.

Cultivating Safety Habits

* * *

Boulders, sandy stretches, dense jungles and rushing torrents were a few of the obstacles encountered by the expedition of the Southern California Automobile Club, which recently completed mapping a practical automobile route from Mexico City to the Guatemalan boundary. The proposed road will serve as a link in the International Pacific Highway. The caravan arrived at Rio Suchiate, on the southern border of Mexico, after traversing 2482 miles of territory which would make the average detour in the United States ride like a cement boulevard.

Forging a Highway Link

English-Speaking Union Progresses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Great strides were made in the educational work of the English-Speaking Union during 1930, the twelfth annual report states. Also a record number of American visitors —13,000—were welcomed at Dartmouth House, the London headquarters of the union.

The visit of Dr. H. Costley-White, headmaster of Westminster School, to a number of American schools last spring has resulted, says the report, in a growth of interest in the United States in the educational functions of the union, and the first-hand experience of American school conditions gained by Dr. Costley-White has been of the greatest help to the union's educational committee.

Among the many scholarships awarded in 1930 were eight to British women teachers for travel and study in America. Sixteen British boys also gained scholarships, free of all cost, in American schools under the scheme founded by the Rev. P. H. Sill, headmaster of Kent School, Conn. Other educational activities included the interchange of preachers and speakers between the churches of Britain and America.

Branches of the English-Speaking Union at Stratford-on-Avon, Norwich, Chester, Manchester, Edinburgh, Exeter, Bath, Oxford and Winchester all reported an increased number of visitors. A new center for the reception of American and Dominion visitors has been formed for the months of June, July and August at Malvern. In Oxford a large panel of hostesses has been recruited desirous of offering courtesies and hospitalities to visitors during July, August and September when the university is not in residence.

The total membership of the English-Speaking Union movement throughout the world now numbers 31,368.

Cobden's Home Becomes Hostel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Tariffs and free trade were appropriately discussed by Francis W. Hirst at the recent opening of Richard Cobden's old home at Heyshoot in Sussex as a hostel, and some interesting facts concerning the great economist were disclosed.

Mr. Hirst said that in the rooms of Dunford House there were remarkable documents and memorials relating to the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty which was negotiated by Cobden with the Emperor of the French and carried into effect in Gladstone's famous budget in 1860.

"Our historical interest in that treaty," said Mr. Hirst, "is heightened and quickened by the knowledge that our Government is now endeavoring to negotiate similar treaties with France and several other European countries which may be disposed to reduce their duties on British goods in order to enlarge their commerce with Great Britain."

Mr. Hirst contrasted the Gladstone budget of 1860 of £73,000,000 and the latest British budget of £803,000,000. Mr. Snowden, he said, had made the only substantial remission of taxation by the removal of the duties on wrapping and packing paper. Gladstone in 1861 removed the paper duties and also swept away or reduced with the hel of a 10d. income tax a very large number of protective duties on manufactured goods and raw materials.

Finland Favorable To Customs Union

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS, Fin.—General satisfaction is being expressed in Finland over the proposed customs union between Germany and Austria, which is greeted here as an important first step toward a general European union as advocated by Aristide Briand.

European economic federation is arousing great interest, chiefly owing to Finland's dependence on the rest of Europe as opposed to Russia, since by declaring her independence in 1918 she put an end to her trade with that country and had to find other markets for her produce.

At the annual meeting of the Pan-European Society the former Foreign Minister Hjalman J. Procope, related his experiences as the Government representative on the Geneva committee, and stressed the fact that it was not a question of a "United States of Europe," but of collaboration between European countries to obtain safety and peace.

ITALO-RUSSIAN TRADE TREATY HAILED IN ROME

Held as Assurance of Future Part in Industrial Development

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Much satisfaction is expressed with the new Italo-Russian trade agreement signed in Rome April 27. It is considered not only important in itself but an earnest that Italian industry of many kinds may in the future expect to participate yet more fully in the development and realization of the Russian Five-Year Plan.

Italy was one of the first great powers to recognize the Soviet Government and in 1924 concluded a commercial treaty and customs convention which, however, gave very poor results. Since 1924 the balance of trade has been in favor of Russia, while the volume of business transacted was negligible. The situation changed in August, 1930, when a new trade agreement, complementary to the treaty of 1924, was reached whereby Russia guaranteed to buy, before June 30, 1931, 200,000,000 lire (approximately $12,000,000) of Italian goods on a system of medium-term credits.

Referring to this agreement the report of the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Policy just presented to the Chamber of Deputies says that Italian exports to Russia have increased in value from 57,000,000 lire for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, to 97,000,000 lire for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930. By the end of April, 1931, the purchases fixed by the August treaty were exhausted, and 200,000,000 lire worth of Italian goods had already been absorbed in Russia. Both parties were so satisfied with the turn their commercial relations had taken that they decided to conclude a new deal on more advantageous terms.

Russia has now undertaken to import Italian goods to a minimum value of 350,000,000 lire (approximately $20,000,000). The main articles which Italy will supply to the Soviets are agricultural and industrial machinery, ships, automobiles, airplane engines and parts, chemical products and chemical implements for chemical industry. For the payment of these goods the Russian buyers are allowed 25 months' credit after the delivery. In the case of ships the credit is extended to 42 months. The Italian exporter is safeguarded by the Italian Government to the extent of 75 per cent of the value of the goods delivered.

The new treaty is valid until Dec. 31, 1931, but is renewable every year unless denounced by either party three months before its expiration. Italy's imports from Russia are raw materials, chiefly manganese, coal, iron, timber and wheat—the last two items, however, in quantities calculated not to harm Italy's own production. The importance of the treaty lies not so much in the trading figures, which are comparatively low, but in the evidence that the agreement of August, 1930, has proved vital.

Satisfactorily, then, as the agreement is, figures are quoted by the Italian press to show that Italian trade with Soviet Russia is far from reaching the volume of trade done by Russia with the United States, Persia, Germany, Great Britain and France. Particular stress is laid upon the fact that the biggest exporters into Russia are the United States, which, alone among the great powers, has never recognized the Bolshevist régime. Hence, runs the argument, the political factor does not count in the development of commercial relations and the most ingrained Fascist may safely touch Bolshevist pitch without his political faith being defiled.

British Shipping Begins to Improve

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Very shortly after the pronouncement that the outlook for British shipping was one of "unrelieved gloom" things began to improve. The speaker who used the term was to some extent justified, for the number of British ships lying idle at the end of March was 761 and there were very few orders for new vessels.

However, chartering for the grain trade began to show signs of briskness and within two or three weeks no fewer than 220 vessels had been fixed to load grain for Great Britain, Scandinavian and Mediterranean ports. Of these 140 are from the River Plate, 40 from Montreal, 6 from Vancouver, 20 from Australia, and 10 from the Black Sea. This means about 1,320,000 tons of grain to be loaded within the next few weeks. This is a big improvement on last year when only 18,000 tons were loaded at Montreal by three steamers.

R. V. Edwards, speaking at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on April 28, said that if this demand for tonnage was maintained for a few weeks there should be a decrease of at least 1,500,000 deadweight tons—say 250 steamers—in the laid-up shipping. This, he said, should help the coal trade as well as the shipowners.

AUSTRALIANS PROPOSE RULE BY COMMITTEE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Western Australian Parliamentary Reform League, which was recently inaugurated, aims to shape parliamentary procedure on the lines of local government. It proposes the appointment of legislative members to committees, regardless of party, to control the policy of various departments, and to report to Parliament.

The committees' duties would consist in initiating legislation. Each member would be appointed to a committee, for which his qualifications fitted him.

Fir Famine Faces British Columbia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—That the great Douglas fir forests of the British Columbia coast, most valuable stand of soft wood within the British Empire, will be cut at the present rate within 20 and possibly 15 years, was the startling statement of N. S. Lougheed, provincial Minister of Lands.

This statement, which alarmed British Columbians, was made after officials of Mr. Lougheed's department had completed the first careful survey of timber stands undertaken here for many years. The surveys showed that older estimates of forest wealth were greatly exaggerated, because they allowed too much for the development of new growth. While it had been believed that this province was producing 5,000,000,000 feet of new growth a year, the new figures cut this down to a fifth of that amount, so far as high-grade timber is concerned.

Canada thus faces the exhaustion of its greatest forest asset in the course of two decades and with this alarming condition confronting it, the provincial government is moving to adopt a vigorous policy of reforestation. It will allow natural growth to replace the old forests in most places, but in areas which have been burned over it is proposed to start artificial planting on a large scale.

To this end the Government has established a large nursery for seedling trees outside Vancouver and proposes to make it the largest in Canada. It is also sponsoring a campaign to increase the sale of hemlock, cedar and pine so as to conserve Douglas fir as long as possible. At present these other varieties are more or less neglected in favor of Douglas fir.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY ARTHUR P. DeCAMP, C. S. B.

Arthur P. DeCamp, C. S. B., of St. Louis, Mo., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Accord With the Lord's Prayer," at noon (12:10) today, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Tremont Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

You have paused in your busy day's work to come here to learn about Christian Science, which teaches how men may turn to God for guidance in human affairs.

Christian Science points men to the Scriptures where in his Sermon on the Mount, Jesus said ". . . seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matt. 6:33).

The truth of this statement has been proved many times. I know a business man, a Christian Scientist, who on opening his mail one day, found a circular letter which read thus, "Are you in business to make money?" At this point he tore up the letter, saying to himself that he was not in business to make money, but to serve God and his fellow man and to heal the difficulties which he encountered.

With this unselfish motive, with the desire to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, this man became successful in business, he became successful financially, in human achievement, and in leading many to the Truth which Jesus taught. By fulfilling the condition of the Scripture just quoted, "seek ye first the kingdom of God," he of necessity reaped the promised reward.

The lecture today will present a clear sense of how Christian Science meets our human needs. The lecturer has chosen for his subject "Christian Science: Its Accord With the Lord's Prayer."

I have the privilege of introducing to you a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, Mr. Arthur P. DeCamp of St. Louis, Missouri.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

When Jesus of Nazareth, whom we know as Christ Jesus, put into words the wonderful statement of living Truth which begins, "Our Father which art in heaven," he gave utterance to the reality of being, and in the same statement gave the instruction which we need to put this real sense of life into daily and hourly use. In other words, the Lord's Prayer teaches us individually how to be Christians. The impression prevails quite widely that one may be humanly born a Christian. But the process is not so simple as that. And who that has felt the joy of the battle, the joy of overcoming material sense and self through spiritual understanding, would care to be born a Christian? A Christian is born not of the flesh but of the Spirit. Christian Science makes it very clear that to be a Christian, and to keep on being a Christian, is in the nature of a stupendous achievement. To be a Christian—does it not mean continually to seek to know more of the great truth of spiritual being—the Christ, Truth—and continually to strive to live that Christ, Truth? Genuine Christianity is no more at peace with worldly-mindedness today than it was nineteen centuries ago. On page 16 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we read, "Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick." On the same page Mrs. Eddy writes, "Here let me give what I understand to be the spiritual sense of the Lord's Prayer." Line by line the prayer is given; each line being followed by the author's interpretation.

Our Heavenly Father

"Our Father which art in heaven." What is heaven? The word "heaven" can only refer to the things of the Spirit. It is the "secret place of the most High," secret to material sense, but it is not a secret to spiritual consciousness, which is heaven. Unselfed love, which knows no fear and no hatred, *dwells* in heaven. Heaven is the divine presence—omnipresence—all-presence. It is not a far-off locality in which a comparatively few are destined to spend eternity. It is the infinity of good, of Life, of Love. The Hebrew and Greek words translated heavens, and heaven, in our English Bible, never did mean a locality. According to the scholars the literal translation of the Hebrew is "heaved up things," and of the Greek, "sky." These metaphors plainly were intended to convey the sense of exalted thought or spiritual consciousness. The Founder of Christianity could not have been thinking of a far-off material place when he declared, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand;" "the kingdom of God is within you." Heaven is the one Mind—the Mind which belongs to each and to all. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 467 of the textbook: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established." Our Father—one Mind—these are the same. Mind, when spelled with a capital letter, is one of the great names for God used in Christian Science. "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation." This is the fundamental statement of Christian Science. The entire structure of Christian Science is erected on this foundation, and it is "an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The sentence, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," is found on page 468 of the textbook. The things of the Spirit, the things of Truth—the one Mind—are necessarily harmonious. Only the false beliefs of material sense are discordant—discordant because erroneous. Mrs. Eddy gives her spiritual sense of the first line of the Lord's Prayer in the wonderful words (p. 16), *"Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious."* Since Father is a good word to convey a sense of the power and the wisdom of the one Mind called God, and of His abundant provision for the needs of all His children, the word Mother adds to the concept the thought of Love's tender care and certain understanding of our needs. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 332 of the textbook, "Father-Mother is the name for Deity, which indicates His tender relationship to His spiritual creation." The exalted thought of Isaiah finds like expression, "For thus said the Lord," he writes, "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." The thought has widely prevailed that we may get to heaven when we die, but the Christian must learn to dwell in heaven, to make spiritual, harmonious consciousness his home. It is not a home which one occasionally visits, but where one must continually live. The one Mind, or heavenly consciousness, is eternal Life, and eternal life is eternal now. One need not wait until after what is called death ensues before enjoying eternal life. This Mind, this Life, is synonymous with divine Love. One's knowledge of Truth is in proportion to his demonstration of Love, and we only learn to live as we learn to love.

Eternality of Evil an Impossibility

With many of us, when there was formed in our thought the picture of a vague, far-off locality called heaven, there was also formed a picture, perhaps not so vague, of a hell of eternal torment, and many of us have had the fear that we might be condemned to spend eternity there. This picture of an eternity or infinity of good represented by God and heaven, and, side by side with it, an eternity or infinity of evil represented by the devil and hell, Christian Science shows to be an utter impossibility. It teaches the infinity of good, of Spirit. Good alone has entity, substance, Principle, enduring being. Evil has no principle, no entity, no substance. It is never anything but a false belief which must eventually, here or hereafter, yield to the recognition of the allness of God—the one Mind, Spirit, Truth. Infinity must be good in order to be infinite. The remark was once made to a Christian Scientist, "You Christian Scientists believe there is no hell." The individual who replied declared, "I know there is a hell—I've been there." Most of us know something of the hell of self-will, of fear, of envy, of anger, of hatred, of lust. Christian Science teaches everlasting punishment in the sense that sin is punished as long as it lasts. But it also teaches that all sin and all suffering for sin must eventually disappear from human consciousness—it is never any part of divine consciousness—and human consciousness yields to the divine. The belief in a place of eternal torture seems to be disappearing from the teaching of many of the churches. Ordained ministers are declaring that they can no longer accept such a doctrine, finding it inconsistent with their recognition of the unity of God. That phrase can mean nothing less than the allness of God.

Affectionate Remembrance of Older Denominations

Notwithstanding the change which has taken place in my religious convictions through the study of Christian Science, I loved my old church, and still love it, and would not have anyone conclude that I now feel that we did not have any religion in that old church. Notwithstanding some of the theological teachings, to which I believe many of the members gave but little attention, we had a great deal of comforting and inspiring religion. Christian Scientists who have come out from the older churches are grateful for their uplifting influences, and we are glad for the increasing evidences that, since Mrs. Eddy began to teach Christian Science, the leaven of its scientific method of logical deduction from the one infinite spiritual premise is having a marked influence on the theological teachings of many of the older churches.

Discoverer and Founder

Mary Baker Eddy was an earnest student of the Scriptures from early childhood, and her long human life was one of absolute devotion to God. She loved God, not only with heart and soul, that is to say, with the spiritual affections and intuitions, but also with the mind, according to the injunction of Moses. Mrs. Eddy was one of those who must have a reason for their hope. She loved Truth with intelligence, and because of this was enabled in God's good time to give to humanity the Science of divine Mind. Though misunderstood and misrepresented, and even vilified, she stood steadfast at her post, knowing she was the chosen messenger of Truth to this age. Her untiring labors for our race will find greater and greater appreciation as time goes on. There is not a paragraph in her great work, the Christian Science textbook, which has not healed someone of some phase of fear, of sin, of sickness, of doubt, of some kind of human woe. It is the healing which follows the study of the Scriptures in the light of Mrs. Eddy's marvelous writings which has established her spiritual leadership in the hearts and minds of an ever-increasing multitude, and which convinces Christian Scientists that the author of their textbook has been taught of God. Only goodness could have founded a movement which is reinstating primitive Christianity.

Founded on the Bible

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 126 of the textbook: "The Bible has been my only authority. I have had no other guide in 'the straight and narrow way' of Truth." Christian Scientists love their Bibles, they read and study them. They study them very much more than they did when they were Baptists or Methodists or Episcopalians or Presbyterians. The Bible to them is a living book; they find in it day by day that which lifts them out of discouragement and fear and heals both sin and sickness.

Hallowing God's Name

"Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be Thy name." We learn to hallow the name of God in proportion as we learn to know God aright. To know God as infinite Mind, infinite Spirit, infinite Truth, Life, and Love, divine Principle, the origin and substance of all that exists, hallows the name of God. We learn to know God as Love in proportion as we learn to love. It is wonderful for the individual Christian to accept the statement that our infinite God is Love, but he knows this only as divine Love becomes his God, his *"Adorable One"*—the phrase used by Mrs. Eddy to give her spiritual sense of the line "Hallowed be Thy name."

Demonstration

The proof or demonstration of the right knowledge of Truth is the next progressive thought unfolded in the Lord's Prayer. "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." Mrs. Eddy's spiritual sense of this line is, *"Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present. Enable us to know,—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme"* (Science and Health p. 16). Demonstration is bringing the harmony of heaven to earth. This is accomplished through prayer,—the prayer that acknowledges God's allness,—through meditation, through right reasoning. It is wholly a mental or spiritual process. If we thought we understood Truth or reality, and could in no way prove our understanding, we ourselves, and the world generally, would gravely doubt the soundness of our position. If Jesus had in no way bettered human lives, he never would have had a hearing. If his apostles had not done the same, the early Christian Church would not have been established. If Christian Science had never reformed the sinner, and healed the sick, it would have made no headway.

Jesus declared that the knowledge of Truth makes free. It was what he knew which enabled him to heal sickness as well as sin, and to overcome the belief called death. The demand on his followers in all time is to emulate his example. The truth about God, and about man, whom the Scriptures declare to be the image and likeness of God, held in human consciousness, destroys human error, and is made manifest in better health and better morals. It is the mission of Christian Science to revive in this age the healing method used by Jesus and his followers in the early centuries of the Christian era. This method is fully explained in the Christian Science textbook.

To illustrate simply: One may have been more or less troubled all his life about traits of character, or recognized evil tendencies in himself which he believes have been inherited, or have been fastened on him by past experiences, causing himself and others much unhappiness. Coming to Christian Science he begins to learn that all evil is unreal, because good only is real, and that there is no limit to the possibilities of proving the reality of good and the unreality of evil. He begins to reason from the standpoint of his real, spiritual nature, and learns that in truth man "has not a single quality underived from Deity," as Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 475 of Science and Health. As he assimilates more and more of this truth, recognizing that good is power and that evil is not power, and that he is governed only by the law of God, the law of good, he is greatly strengthened when finding that he can overcome and cast out the traits and tendencies he has believed were part of his nature. "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son," saith the Revelator. Likewise, one who feels that he is not so well endowed with intelligence as others, or with the capacity to achieve, and that he has never been much of a success in any undertaking, is able to overcome self-depreciation, when learning to depend upon the source of all wisdom and true Mind-power. He that is fearful, through the recognition of man's unity with divine Love, that perfect Love which casteth out fear, can find relief from that bondage. One who is greatly tempted to hate can overcome that temptation when learning and applying the fact that divine Love is truly man's substance and entity. Sickness is overcome through knowledge of the power of reasoning. On page 409 of Science and Health we read: "Mind must be found superior in all the beliefs of the five personal sensations of sin, disease, decay all life, destroys it a belief which must be overcome by the divine Mind. Disease is an experience of so-called mortal mind. It is first made manifest on the body. Christian Science takes away this physical sense of discord just as it removes any other sense of mortal or moral disharmony." And on page 411 Mrs. Eddy writes: "The presenting cause and foundation of all sickness is fear, ignorance, or sin."

Aiding Others

Sometimes an inquirer may see how he can improve his own mental and physical condition by acquiring a wider and deeper knowledge of what God is and of what man is, holding to this consciousness as being the truth of his own existence, and denying the reality of that which physical sense asserts is true, but he wonders how one can help another by his true thought. It is because of the unity of all real being, because we all have the same Father-Mother Love as our source, origin, and governing law, that one can aid and heal another by the recognition of Truth in the other's behalf. This explanation may seem to some to be abstruse, but the truth of spiritual healing, as we learn it in Christian Science, is so simple that little children readily absorb its elements and use the truth, not only in helping themselves but others as well.

I recall hearing of a mother who had become somewhat interested in Christian Science, and had sent her little daughter to the Christian Science Sunday School. On one occasion the mother found herself feeling quite ill and said, "One of my sick headaches is coming on." She had for a long time used the possessive pronoun in connection with this sense of illness. She told the little daughter of the condition and asked her to be very quiet. Whereupon the child, who in her Sunday school work had been gaining, in a simple way, a practical sense of the teachings of Christian Science of which the mother was not aware, said, "Mother, don't you want me to treat you?" The mother replied, "Yes, dear, Mother would love to have you do so." But the mother did not take the child's thought seriously, and was fully expecting to go through the usual ordeal. She lay down, and, to her great surprise, found the sense of illness fading away, and in a few moments was entirely relieved. She knew that nothing in her own mental activity had brought about the change, and knew that the child's thought must be responsible for it. Finding her, she inquired with great earnestness, "Tell me what you said." The child reflected for a moment and replied: "Mother, I didn't say anything. I just listened." Nothing could be more profound than this answer, although the child's thought was probably very simple. To entertain a childlike sense of ever-present divine Love which is always saying, "Fear not, I am with thee," is to enter into the very heart of prayer—the prayer that heals from sin and sickness. Truth is ever declaring itself to be all power, all presence, all true consciousness, to the heart and mind prepared to listen.

Daily Bread

"Give us this day our daily bread." He who said, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness," could not have been referring primarily to material food. Human knowledge of truth must be constantly fed from the great sources of true knowledge that it may live and grow. Everyone remembers hearing of the time before there were inventions for giving us fire quickly, of a fire-pot being maintained which must be constantly fed with combustibles to keep the precious fire alive. Likewise, to retain the warmth and glow of the spiritual understanding which heals sickness as well as sin, spiritual nourishment is continually needed. Christian Scientists find it necessary daily to read and study the Scriptures and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other literature based thereon. This line of the Lord's Prayer is greatly illumined by Mrs. Eddy's spiritual sense of its meaning (Science and Health, p. 17): *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* *"Give us grace for to-day."* What is grace? "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen" is the very last verse, in the last chapter, in the last book of the Bible. It is as if all the yearning love for humanity which during many centuries brought forth the amazing compilation which we know as our Bible was concentrated in one last loving benediction, one last inspiring word to those who are striving to be Christians. "I am the living bread which came down from heaven," declared Jesus the Christ. The Christian must continually feed upon this bread of heaven. He must absorb and assimilate the Christ-idea—the spiritual idea of life, which Jesus demonstrated in all its fullness. In his human life he epitomized the "fruit of the Spirit." We must learn to partake of his peace, his joy, of his consummate sense of power through unity with the divine Mind. On the night before the crucifixion, face to face with the great responsibility of that hour, he said, "My peace I give unto you," and the anguish of the cross could not quench his love. The one purpose of his career was to reveal God to humanity, "I am among you as he that serveth," he said. His life was a life of continuous spiritual joy.

Joy and Gratitude

It is of great advantage to the Christian to cultivate a sense of spiritual joy, and to learn to rejoice always and to be always grateful. Some of us who are striving to live the Christian life do not quite understand about rejoicing and gratitude. We hear much of gratitude for blessings received—perhaps if a demonstration has been made over some sense of sickness, or sin, or suppose, or just—and that is good, as far as it goes, but to learn to rejoice must be grateful when material sense says there is nothing to rejoice over or to be grateful for, is of the greatest importance. The Apostle Paul exhorts us to rejoice in tribulation, and the first time we get a glimpse of how this may be done is when we see him, after being stoned and left for dead, arising and going into the city. Later we find him comforting, even in the midst of the storm, those who had set up by the Isle of Crete, encouraging the same persons, in the midst of the storm, and assisted by staying hours of prayer to cry. That knew too much to rejoice, to be sorry for himself, or to doubt for a moment that divine Love would deliver him. You know the story of the deliverance. It afforded just another opportunity to Paul to preach Christ and to prove that "Love never faileth."

Here is another illustration of the necessity of gratitude. Two young men who were students of Christian Science were talking together. The younger of them had returned from his vacation with what seemed to be a badly infected arm. He had been having help in Christian Science, and was himself an earnest student, but the condition of the arm did not seem to improve. The older brother earnestly inquired, "Are you grateful for this problem?" The younger replied that he knew one could make no progress in Christian Science without gratitude, and enumerated various blessings for which he was grateful, such as our church services and our literature. The older brother, with greater emphasis, repeated his question, "Are you grateful for this problem?" "Do you mean," inquired the younger, "that I should be grateful for this sore arm?" The older brother then illustrated his point. "Let us suppose that you were still in school, in a geometry class, let us say, and that the teacher had put upon the blackboard a problem which to you seemed to be quite intricate. The teacher then stated that the problem was one which possibly want a little further than the work the class had had, but felt sure that, considering the ground which had been covered, some in the class would be able to solve the problem, and, looking around, would ask you to come forward and demonstrate it. Would you feel proud at being so selected?" "I certainly should feel proud," said the younger. "Oh," he continued, "I begin to see the point. Grateful for the problem? Grateful for the opportunity to prove that I really know something of the law of God—the law of good, which is ever active." A complete healing very shortly followed this change of thought. Gratitude for our problems, no matter how intricate or how difficult they may seem to be, looking upon them only as opportunities to prove our absolute confidence in Love's protection and guidance, opens the door to demonstration, which fear, self-pity, and inertia have closed.

Unselfed Love Needed

"Feed the famished affections." Did anyone, since the time of Jesus, ever say so much in four words? When human thought, desiring spiritual nutriment, recognizes itself as a starveling for spiritual love, it is in a position to gain more of that love. People sometimes speak of themselves as being "just starved for love," meaning that they desire more love to be shown them on the part of others. The phrase *"famished affections,"* does not refer to that sort of starvation. Human lives are famished by the want of loving, the lack of manifesting unselfed love toward others. What is it that stands in the way of our getting more love into our hearts and lives? Is it anything other than a sense of self? And what is this condition of thought which is called self? The origin of the word as given in the dictionaries is most interesting. It seems that in its origin it was a word of three syllables, a combination of the Latin *se* and the Gothic word *laiba*, and the word originally was *seliba*. And what does the word *laiba* mean? A remnant! So the whole word was—myself a remnant, a sense of being cut off from the whole piece, all that remains. Since "Our Father" is the origin and source of all that is created and all creation reflects Him, that which is outside of that infinity must be nothing. No matter how much so-called psychology would exalt self, a false sense of self always remains nothing. The most successful individual the world has ever known said, "I can of mine own self do nothing." St. Paul wrote, "If a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." Mrs. Eddy characterizes self-will, self-love, self-justification as the "adamant of error" (Science and Health, p. 242). This false sense of self must be utterly discarded in order to gain a true sense of love.

True Forgiveness

Thirty centuries ago the Psalmist sang, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" These words, coming down to us from the peaceful Syrian hills, find human life much more complex than when they were uttered. We need more and more to learn that all men are our brethren, and that in reality we all have the one Mind, one Father-Mother, to instruct and guide us. A line from "Pilgrim's Progress" may be helpfully recalled, "He that is humble ever shall have God to be his guide." To learn how to work and serve together in unity in every walk of life is one of humanity's great problems. A line of nine words from the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," in the light of Mrs. Eddy's still more brief interpretation, *"Love is reflected in love,"* furnishes the solution of the problem of happy and useful living with our fellows. When we keep constantly in mind what we ourselves owe, according to the ancient rule, "Love thy neighbour as thyself," and devote ourselves to the work of paying this great debt, we not only will have little or no time to consider what others may seem to owe us in the way of loving consideration, but we completely lose sight of such alleged indebtedness. But if, on the other hand, one lets the thought possess him that another, possibly one near and most dear—husband, wife, child, or it may be neighbor or business associate or an entire stranger or even a fellow church member—is greatly in his debt because of something done or left undone, and has taken offense at the act, or the slight, or the word, or the look, he now feels that the offending one is in his debt; that he owes something in the way of contrition or explanation and is not paying what he owes. When and how shall such a debtor be forgiven? The impression prevails quite widely that, when the one who seems to be so much at fault realizes that he has been at fault, and comes and confesses and asks for forgiveness, that then is the proper time to say, "I forgive you." This pardoning statement is sometimes accompanied by the word or thought, "I will forgive but I cannot forget." Such is not forgiveness. In the first place, the offending one may not be at all conscious of having given offense, or the one who has taken offense may have listened to the voice of gossip, or the voice of prejudice or of pride or of his own self-will, or may have imagined himself to have been slighted. But even if the attitude of the alleged debtor is one of distinct animosity, when and how shall I forgive my brother? If I wait for him to see his fault and apologize or ask for forgiveness, the time may never come when I can forgive him. I have in the meantime made a debtor of him, and do not feel kindly toward him. If I carry around with me a sense of offishness, it is likely to grow into resentment. If that is the course I have pursued, I have put myself in debt to him, and it is I who need forgiveness. I owe him love and am not paying my debt. To refuse to take offense is the first step in forgiving. What does it mean to forgive? The primary meaning of the word "give" is to "impart or transfer to another something good;" rarely do we think of giving that which is not good, and no one ever think of an evil gift. To forgive is to give notwithstanding or without regard to the apparent attitude of another. What shall I give to my brother who seems to be offending? First of all, I must give him the benefit of the doubt. I may have misjudged his attitude. I must refuse to take offense no matter what may appear to be his attitude toward me. I must not for one moment part with love in my thought of him. That is forgiveness. Truly, *"Love is reflected in love."* "Forgive, that we may be forgiven." An illuminating incident is related of Abraham Lincoln. He was writing at his desk when an orderly by whom he had sent a letter to the Secretary of War returned, and stood at attention. Barely looking up, the President inquired, "What did Stanton say?" The orderly saluted, "Mr. President," he replied, "he tore up your letter and said you were a fool." Mr. Lincoln went on and finished his writing. Then rising slowly, and looking down at the young man half humorously, half gravely, "Did Stanton say that?" he asked. "Yes, Mr. President, he did," was the reply. "Well," said the President, "Stanton's usually right, Stanton's usually right. I guess I must be a fool." There was a man who was too big to take offense. His responsibilities were too great to let resentment fill his thought, even for a moment. Our responsibilities are also great. No matter how inconspicuous one may be, he, as a Christian, has part of the great responsibility of establishing Christianity in the earth, and with this thought each one will see for himself that he is too big to take offense or permit himself to be resentful.

Deliverance

"And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil" is the closing sentence of the Lord's Prayer, according to the Gospel of Luke. Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of this line is, *"And God leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth us from sin, disease, and death."* The word "temptation" here is used in the sense of proving, trying, or testing. Mrs. Eddy, in Science and Health (p. 22), declared, "Love is not hasty to deliver us from temptation, for Love means that we shall be tried and purified." The child, working out his problems in multiplication, is being tested moment by moment by the principle of mathematics. Likewise our understanding of Christianity, or of Christian Science, is being tested. We are continually face to face with the Principle of being, divine Love, to determine whether our knowledge of Christianity, or of Christian Science, will stand the test. There are those who believe that Christian Science has come into the world as a temptation to lure earnest Christian people away from God, from Christ Jesus, and from the Bible. Nothing could be farther from the real fact. Christian Science is true evangelical Christianity. It is making the practical truths of the Holy Scriptures better known, leading men, women, and children to a "closer walk with God." This preaching and practice of redemption through Christ, the truth of spiritual being, has brought deliverance from all the ills of the flesh to a great multitude in every part of the globe. It is enabling Christians to obey the commands and follow the example of Christ Jesus faithfully and humbly, its Discoverer and Founder is the evangelist of this period, whose teaching will live. To the apprehension of the Christian world it grows steadily in authority and power. Many years ago Mrs. Eddy wrote, "I love the orthodox church; and, in time, that church will love Christian Science" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 111). Christian Scientists are grateful for the signs which indicate that the time of the fulfillment of that prophecy is drawing nearer.

Christian Science reiterates the promises of the Bible with great confidence, because of the daily proofs that the power of Christianity to deliver mankind from discord of every kind, from sin, disease, and death, has in no way diminished during the centuries. It offers comfort and joy to the sorrowing and distressed; it saith to the weary and heavy laden, Come, and find rest; to those in the bondage of fear, "Nothing shall by any means hurt you;" to the sick, Truth heals today as in olden time.

In the words of John Bowring's hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 15):

Upon the Gospel's sacred page
The gathered beams of ages shine,
And, as it hastens, every age
But makes its brightness more divine.

On mightier wing, in loftier flight,
From year to year does knowledge soar;
And, as it soars, the Gospel light
Becomes effulgent more and more.

More glorious still, as centuries roll,
New regions blest, new powers unfurled,
So Truth reveals the perfect whole,
Its radiance shall o'erflow the world.

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DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

½ cup butter
1¼ cups sugar
3 eggs, saving out 1 white for frosting
2 squares melted chocolate
1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla
½ cup thick sour milk
1¼ cups bread flour or 1½ cups pastry flour
½ tsp. soda
½ tsp. baking powder

Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs one at a time, beating thoroughly each time. Add melted chocolate, then alternately the milk and flour sifted with soda and baking powder. Add Burnett's Vanilla and beat well. Bake in two 8 inch layers in a moderate oven 375° F., twenty to twenty-five minutes.

FROSTING

2 cups sugar
½ cup boiling water
2 egg whites
2 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla
1 tsp. Burnett's Lemon Extract

Put sugar and water into sauce pan, stir constantly and heat gradually to boiling point. Boil without stirring until syrup threads when dropped from spoon. Pour gradually onto the well-beaten whites of eggs. Beat till the right consistency to spread on cake.

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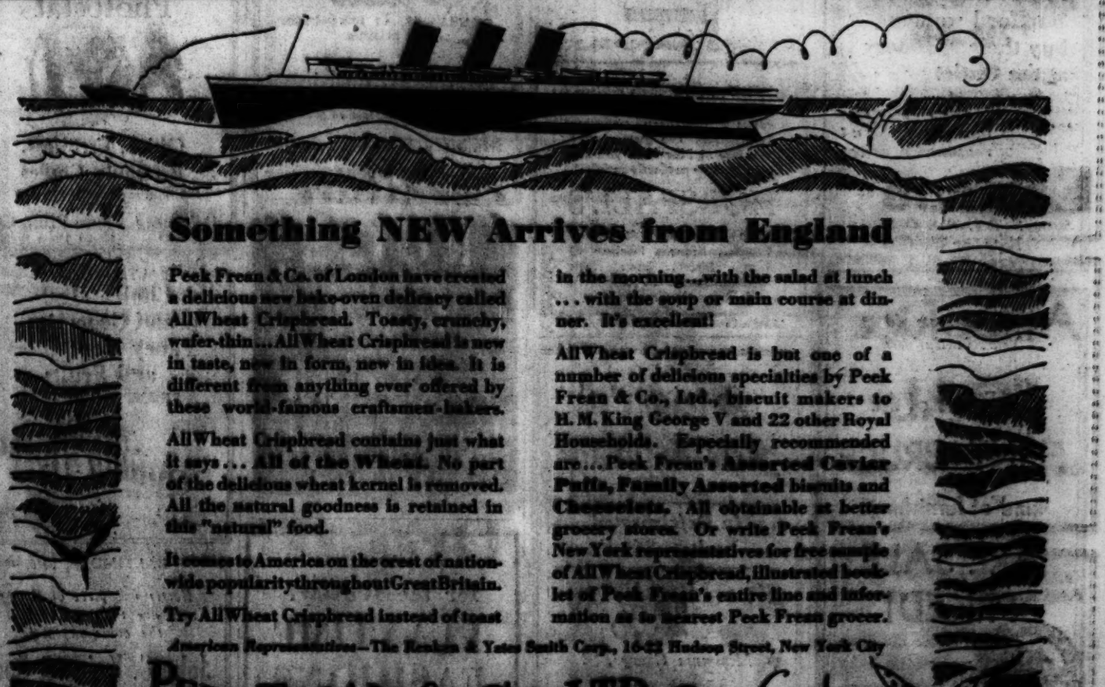

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PEOPLE'S SAINT AND POLITICIAN SEEN IN GANDHI

(Continued from Page 1)

the legal status which the place enjoys as a seat of the high court.

On a veranda which forms a central porch to the house may be seen Mahatma Gandhi. He is squatting on the clothes which form his bedding, and is forever spinning little wisps of cotton into yarn. As he works, his disciples, who are seated around him, put forward many questions. These he answers with great cautiousness and in a low voice. Sometimes he pauses in his spinning, and his eyes take on a far-away look, as he sifts his thoughts for the right phrase.

A little, quaint man he is . . . His horn-rimmed spectacles and his closely cropped hair do not "place" him as an Indian. . . . As the saying is, he is very like his photographs; but there is very much more about him that cannot be expressed, either in writing or by the camera. . . . Sitting beside him recently, I found myself thinking that Gandhi was the kind of character Sir James M. Barrie might have imagined in one of his most whimsical moods!

Fancy and Fact Combined

Gandhi belongs to the fanciful land of Barrie almost as much as he belongs to actualities in India. No character that Barrie has built up is more Barriesque than this slim Hindu, who ponders world philosophies as he works his homemade spinning wheel. And like the best Barrie types, he belongs to learned and unlettered alike; he will pause in a conversation with some widely known figure of the Western world to acknowledge the tributes of Indian peasants who have walked many miles to look upon him.

The Sikh and Hindu peasants of India, who made special pilgrimages to Anand Bhawan while the Mahatma was there in connection with the meetings of Congress leaders, look upon their leader in much the same mood as the children of the West respond to Peter Pan's plea for a faith in fairies. There is something touchingly beautiful in their tributes, all the more significant when it is realised that Gandhi is an intellectual, although he is an intellectual who appreciates simple things.

There are many political observers who say that Gandhi makes a mistake in concerning himself with politics, while others think he is a man capable of evolving a new political philosophy.

Freedom and Personal Honor

Every evening when the Congress leaders were in session at Anand Bhawan hundreds of students from Allahabad University, and the many schools and colleges of the city, flocked to the headquarters to see Gandhi and to listen to his homilies, which gave them something more than political theories. Not only did he fire them with a zeal for political freedom; he also inspired them with ideals of personal purity, which they were told were a preliminary to any kind of social advancement.

Those who say he has no understanding of politics also classify him as a medievalist who has strayed into the twentieth century, just as many of India's social anachronisms have lingered over from medieval times. At the same time it is widely conceded that his success with the people rests in his ability to translate his ideas into words the people best understand.

When he urged the people of India to take to the spinning wheel he was rekindling in India the fire of a former experience that had never quite died out. The spinning wheel belongs to the home, even though the twentieth century has taken it into the factory. To Gandhi the spinning wheel in the home represents the home at its best, and the ideal home is his basis for the ideal state.

But the question whether Gandhi is a mystic or a politician is one that all who come in contact with him find themselves asking. Leaders of Congress consider him to be one of the most astute politicians ever in their ranks; the great mass of Congress followers accept him primarily as "a saint." This indicates that Gandhi combines the qualities of both mystic and politician, employing their respective characteristics to achieve a purpose.

It is a significant fact that the great mass of his followers know little or nothing of politics. And it is quite generally believed in political circles in India that Congress politicians place Gandhi in the leadership of their movement because of his influence with the masses. Even this fact is recognized in British political circles; when the Viceroy had negotiations with Congress he had them through the agency of Gandhi and not Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, their president of the Congress.

Overlooked by Barrie

Thus is raised the interesting issue that Gandhi is leading the country in behalf of a cause which the majority of his followers do not understand. Those followers respond to instructions which are uttered by the voice of "a saint," who actually has reached his conclusions through the attitude of a politician.

It is as a politician that Gandhi negotiates with the Viceroy of India on problems of political import; as "a saint," permitting unlearned peasants to kiss his feet in the gardens of Anand Bhawan, he outlines the policy he desires his followers to pursue to achieve his political aims.

Some may discern a quality of deception in this method. But that is where the individuality of Gandhi obtrudes. There can be no questioning his sincerity, either as a mystic or a politician, as a philosopher or a cotton spinner. He is all of these things and more. That is how Gandhi comes into the category of ranking with those characters which Sir James M. Barrie has forgotten to invent.

Masters of Yale Colleges Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21—A grandson of Matthew Arnold, Prof. Arnold Whitridge, has been appointed master of one of the colleges under the residential quadrangle plan at Yale University, it became known here when Dr. James R. Angell, president of the university, announced the appointment of three masters. The other two are Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, dean of Yale College, and Prof. Charles Seymour, provost of Yale University.

Professor Whitridge, who is a member of the English department at Columbia University, is a Yale graduate in the class of 1913. His mother, Lucy Arnold Whitridge, was a daughter of Matthew Arnold. Professor Whitridge distinguished himself during the World War by winning the British Military Cross, having joined the British Army as soon as the war started.

When the United States entered the conflict, he resigned, and enlisted in the American Army. He emerged as a major, and was on the General Staff of the First Army Corps. He is the author of "Critical Ventures in Modern French Literature," and has edited "Unpublished Letters of Matthew Arnold."

Professor Seymour is an authority on international relations, and edited "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House." He was appointed by President Wilson a member of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and was United States delegate on the Czechoslovak, Rumanian, and Jugoslav Commissions. He is the author of "Diplomatic Background of the War," and has received a medal of honor from the University of Brussels.

Dean Mendell, who is Dunham Professor of Latin Language and Literature at Yale, is considered a leading classicist. He was chairman of the Yale Board of Athletic Control until he was appointed dean of the college. The Yale University Press will soon publish his "Jean d'Arc."

1788 PUT TO WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Jobs were found for 1788 persons in North Carolina during April, according to figures released by the state-federal employment bureau. Placements were made for 1424 in March.

As a result of the recent inclement weather, both registrations and number of placements in the Charlotte bureau showed a decline last week, according to John Pharr, director. Last week 68 men registered for positions, as compared with 83 for the week before. Mr. Pharr says this may reflect an improved employment situation in Charlotte.

Forced Medication Is Halted From Overstepping in Illinois

(Continued from Page 1)

pear at the time. The act, therefore, differs from other acts requiring preventive measures or treatment in cases where symptoms of some disease appear, or when there is an epidemic of an infectious or contagious disease in a community.

"All acts for the protection of public health, if valid, must comt within the police power of the state.

"The general rule is that statutes enacted to promote the public health should be liberally construed to carry out such purpose, and every intendment is to be allowed in favor of their validity. Whatever rationally tends to promote and preserve the public health is an appropriate subject of legislation, but such power must be exercised reasonably. The criterion is whether the public health in general will be promoted, and not whether action is required to promote the public health in isolated cases. (29 corpus juris 242)

Its Relation to Police

"To pass upon the constitutionality of this bill it is necessary to determine whether or not the law would come within the police power of the state. This power has been defined in varying language but of substantially the same import. 'All persons and property are subjected to all necessary restraints and burdens, to secure the general comfort, health and prosperity of the state.' It is co-extensive with self-protection and is not inaptly termed, 'The law of overruling necessity.' (Cooley Const lim 572).

"Whether the overruling necessity exists, and whether the remedy is appropriate are judicial questions to be determined whenever a citizen challenges the right to interfere with his person or property. Determination by the Legislature of what constitutes proper exercise of police power is not final and conclusive, but is subject to supervision by the courts. (Lawton vs. Steele 152 U. S. 133, 137).

"Does the bill in question infringe the liberty guaranteed by our Constitution?

"The established doctrine is that the liberty of a citizen may not be interfered with under the guise of protecting the public interest by legislative action which is arbitrary or without reasonable relation to some purpose within the competency of the state to effect. That the state may do much, go very far, in order to improve the quality of its citizens, physically, mentally and morally, is clear. But the individual has certain fundamental rights which must be respected."

Must Not Infringe

"The requirement in question can only be justified under the police power of the state and then it must not infringe upon any constitutional right (School directors v Brien, 80 Ill App 201.)

"In this case it was held that in the absence of an immediate present necessity occasioned by a well-founded apprehension entertained by the board of health that smallpox was prevalent in the community at the school, a pupil could not be excluded from such school because he was not vaccinated. 'It is not alone the fear or apprehension of possible danger unsupported by reasons that justifies so grave an interference with private rights.' (Pierce v Dillingham 305 Ill 148,160.) It has been held that health authorities cannot, under the guise of the police power, interfere with the liberties of a citizen until the emergency actually exists. (People v Robertson 302 Ill 432.)

"Although this precise question was not and never has been involved in any report in the case, our Supreme Court has steadily set its face and ruled against the use of his compulsory methods. The board of health was held not to have 'such vast power over the rights and liberties of the individual citizen as to deprive him of his constitutional and statutory rights unless he shall submit his body to be inoculated with vaccine virus as a mere precaution against some possible future contagion of smallpox.' (Potts v Breen 167 Ill 67).

Objectors Are Many

"In the same case it was said: 'It is a matter of common knowledge that the number of those who seriously object to vaccination is by no means small, and they cannot . . . be deprived of their right to protect themselves and those under their control from an invasion of their liberties by a practically compulsory inoculation of their bodies with a virus of any description however meritorius it might be.'

"In a case in Iowa it was said that 'compelling the extraction of blood from his veins in search of evidence of a loathsome disease, which may or may not exist, is a deprivation of his liberty without due process of law.' (Wragg v. Grisin, 170 N. W. 400.)

"Personal liberty includes not only freedom from physical restraint, but the right to order one's life and manage one's affairs in a manner that will be most agreeable to him so long as he does not violate the rights of others. (Pavesch v New England Life Insurance Company, 50 S. E. 68). The parent has a natural right to the care, custody and nuture of his child, which cannot be infringed by the State. (People v Turner, 55 Ill. 280.)

"The legislative authority in this field of the police power, the same as in any other, is fenced about on all sides by constitutional limitations. It cannot properly extend beyond such reasonable interferences as tend to preserve and promote the enjoyment, generally, of those inalienable rights with which all men are endowed, and to secure which governments are instituted. 'The Legislature may not, under the guise of police regulation, arbitrarily invade private property or personal rights.' (12 R. C. L. 1270).

Becomes Courts' Duty

"If the Legislature, in the interests of the public health, enacts a law interfering with the personal rights of an individual, destroying or impairing his liberty or property, it then, under such circumstances, is deemed to become the duty of the courts to review such legislation, and determine whether it in reality relates to and is appropriate to secure the object in view.

"'When the acts of health authorities, though apparently in the interest of the public health, in no material respect subserve such an end and are actually injurious to individuals, the courts have no hesitancy in declaring that they have exceeded their powers.' (12 R. C. L. 1273).

"Under pretense of police regulation the state cannot be permitted to encroach upon any of the just rights of the citizen which the Constitution intended to secure against abridgement. (Slaughter house cases 16 Wall 87 21 L. ed 412; Lawton v Steele 152 U. S. 133, 38 L. ed 385.)

"A legislative enactment is not necessarily a law, or binding on any one in respect to his liberty, his business, or his property. It is such if it is susceptible of passing the judicial test of whether it is warranted by the fundamental law, which the constitutional system contemplates may be applied to all such enactments. (State v Redmon 114 N. W. 137; 14 L. R. A., N. S. 229).

Police Power Limited

"Police power is limited to enactments having reference to the comfort, safety or welfare of society, and under the guise of it a person cannot be deprived of a constitutional right. (Frorer v. People 141 Ill. 171, 16 L. R. A. 492.)

"Such enactments must not be destructive of inherent rights. (Beartt v. Downers Grove, 278 Ill. 92.) A police regulation is no more legitimate than is a law in any other field if it in fact violates any principle entrenched in the Constitution. (State v. Redmon, 14 L. R. A. N. S. 229, 234.) If a statute purporting to have been enacted to protect the public health "is a palpable invasion of rights secured by the fundamental law, it is the duty of the courts to so adjudge, and thereby give effect to the Constitution." (Mugley v. Kansas, 123 U. S., 623, 661.) This power, however broad and extensive, is not above the Constitution. When it speaks, its voice must be heard. It furnishes the supreme law, the guide for the conduct of legislators, judges and private persons, and so far as it imposes restraints, the police power must be exercised in subordination thereto." (In re Jacobs, 50 Am. Rep. 636, 647.)

"These are fundamental rights of every person living under this Government, and the Legislature cannot interfere with such rights.' (People v. Weiner, 271 Ill. 74.)

"In conclusion, for the foregoing reasons, it is my opinion that House Bill No. 67 is, therefore, unconstitutional and void."

Huge Stone Fences Beautify Old Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULASKI, N. Y., May 21—Stone fences so broad that a team can be driven atop them; others so high that a tall man standing on another man's shoulders could not touch the top, mark the landscape near here and constitute a unique memorial to Jonathan Case and his son, Henry Case. Some of these fences are fortresslike walls scarce needed by a man pursuing the peaceful life of a sheep farmer like Jonathan Case, and, although a century old, are as strong today as when they were built.

Stones abounded on the Case farm. The owner of a century ago had to solve a problem of ridding his land of them. Stone fences that would defy the elements and stretch out across the farm acres to enhance its beauty became his ambition. So while others tended his sheep, Jonathan Case carried on his fence building. His mastery found expression in picturesque manner through large and small stones of varied hue, shading from sandstone, limestone and shale.

Some of the walls range from 3 to 14 feet high. The research of all the fences that twine their way about the farm is a mile long. The same level has been maintained regardless of dips in the ground.

Armaments Cut Backed by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21—Many Buffalo and western New York women are signing petitions being circulated among club women for the reduction of Armaments. These petitions are to be sent to the international disarmament conference in Geneva next year. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned women of the United States, hereby petition the international disarmament conference to gratify the expectations and hopes of the world by putting into immediate and unhesitating effect the pledges already made for the reduction of national disarmaments.

"The Allies and associates pledged world disarmament to their adversaries; the Covenant of the League of Nations promised it; great nations have solemnly agreed that international disputes shall be settled by peaceful means, and, lastly, through the Briand-Kellogg pact, war has been renounced.

"Clearly the next step is the bold reduction of every variety of armament. To do less would violate treaty obligations, awaken suspicions, and incite fresh war talk. The assurance of peace will become invincible when the reduction for which we plead has been secured. Wars will cease when all governments so resolve."

NORTH CAROLINA HAS COMPLETE FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Sixty-six North Carolina farmers have been designated to receive certificates as "live-at-home Grade A farmers" by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture, located in Raleigh.

It is certified that each of these has raised enough grain and hay to feed all his livestock, has produced enough meat and lard for his family during the year, has grown enough vegetables, including potatoes, for at least nine months of the year, and that he has also supplied his own dairy products and fruit.

JURY TOLD LIQUOR MUST BE OUTLAWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Federal Judge E. Yates Webb, brother-in-law of Gov. O. Max Gardner, told the grand jury when he opened the May term of court here that "the only way to deal with liquor is to absolutely outlaw it."

He stressed prohibition as one of the greatest aids to human welfare and said the law is being enforced. He expressed the opinion that the American people will never repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The state convention of the North Carolina Travelers' Protective Association, in session here, adopted resolutions favoring stricter enforcement of laws designed to prohibit the operation of motor vehicles by persons under the influence of intoxicating liquors. There were 400 delegates in attendance.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mattie S. Faulkner, Avon Lake, O.
E. M. Hyde, Cleveland, O.
L. Mabel Wagner, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Martha M. Lapsenson, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. W. D. Gooch, Beaumont, Tex.
Mrs. J. Baker, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. George L. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. O. Jones, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Irene D. Sabre, Cleveland, O.
Miss Margaret D. Burgess, Cleveland, O.
Miss Frances E. Bamler, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. J. A. Schindell, New York, N. Y.
J. A. Schindell, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Flora S. Shuster, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Vivian Freeman Miller, Miami, Fla.
Miss Louise C. Leinenweber, Long Beach, Calif.
Miss Elizabeth Valenta, Oak Park, Ill.
Miss Lillian Valenta, Oak Park, Ill.
Miss Florence M. Raynolds, Leichworth, Man.
Mrs. Winifred O. Marsh, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Alma W. Burnham, Digby, Nova Scotia.
Miss Edythe Burnham, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Miss Agnes B. Seymaker, Cleveland, O.
Miss Mary E. Anderson, Los Gatos, Calif.
Mrs. Harriet C. Houck, Scranton, Pa.
Harry Houck, Scranton, Pa.
Mrs. William A. Kopp, Celina, O.
Mrs. Hannah Brumm, Celina, O.
Mrs. Stella H. Bryson, Celina, O.
Miss Corinne Schuyler, Celina, O.
Mrs. Ida Thompson, Kingston, N. Y.
Miss Marvel J. Zetroner, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Buena Zetroner, Sarasota, Fla.
Mrs. Rose Kaufmann, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Ella Franco, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Sofia Ganter, Stuttgart, Germany.
Mrs. Anna Loew, Avon Lake, O.
Miss Bertha Bill, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Erminie Calloway, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. N. Josephine Fuller, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mrs. Marie T. Merritt, Windsor, Conn.
Mrs. W. C. Heaton, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Bess Heaton, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Emma S. Fuller, Shaken Heights, O.
John E. Volkman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy J. Volkman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. George R. Porter, Roslindale, Mass.
Miss Edith M. Richardson, Littleston, N. H.
Mrs. Albert J. Richardson, Littleston, N. H.
Mrs. Mabelle Clark, Roslindale, Mass.
Benjamin Abrams, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Boehle, Los Angeles, Calif.
Ida Silver, New York, N. Y.
Miss Charlotte Marker, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. N. B. Benedict, Waltham, Mass.
Margaret J. Eaknis, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
Mrs. Harriette Snider, Cleveland, O.
Miss Julia T. Patrick, Brookline, Mass.
Rosslyn Cropper, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. L. C. Ammons, Paris, France.
L. C. Agmons, Paris, France.
Kay Patrick, Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG FOLKS'

Mail Bag

Wadestown, Wellington, N. Z.

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you although I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor for some time.

I live in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, and our house overlooks the beautiful harbor to which ships of all shapes and sizes, from countries and islands all over the world, find their way.

Like most other towns and cities, Wellington has its historical places. The first to be noticed on entering Wellington is the Massey Memorial which stands on Point Haswell and which can be seen by all ships entering and leaving the port. Mr. Massey was a greatly loved and respected Prime Minister who held the Premiership from 1912-1925.

In the center of the harbor are two islands and the larger of the two, Sonos Island, was used during the war as an internment camp but is now a quarantine station.

At Wallaceville, a small township about 25 miles from Wellington, stands a tumbledown tramps' inn, which was used at the time of the Maori Wars as a stronghold for the "pakeha" (white people). The place still bears the ravages of these wars in the shape of bullet holes and here and there are spy holes where the "pakeha" spied upon the movements of the fierce and terrible-looking natives who lived only for battle.

It is hard to believe that the now very much respected peaceful Maori of today could have had ancestors so warlike and fierce.

I am very interested in motor camping, tennis, swimming, and dramatic art and if any girls about 17 or 18 who are fond of any of those amusements would correspond with me I should be very pleased.

With best of wishes from "Ao-tea-Roa."

Joyce M.

Lee, London, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag but I hope it will not be the last. I am 15 years years of age, and live in one of the many places in England, where council houses are being erected by the hundreds.

Five years ago it was still a quiet village, now it is a town, complete with tram lines, traffic, etc.

I am very interested in art, and enjoy the reproductions of paintings sometimes to be found on the Home Forum Page. I would like to correspond with anyone similarly inclined.

I go to a public school, and play rugger, cricket and tennis. I think the Monitor is an ideal paper; it interests everyone, children included. I like the Mail Bag best, I think, but Synonym Golf is not only interesting as a game, but educational, and ranks a good second.

In closing, I again ask all those who are interested in art, to correspond with me. Russell F. C. D.

Liverpool, England

Dear Editor:

This is to thank you ever so much for all the help I have received from the Monitor. I enjoy the Young Folks' Page, the Daily Features, Radio, and Aviation, the Home Forum, and the Educational Pages—nearly all of the paper, you see. I read the rest because it helps me so much in general knowledge and information about the League of Nations.

Our school has joined the Youth Hostel Association, and at Easter a party of girls and mistresses are going to Wales. We shall tramp about 15 miles a day over the mountains and then at night stay at the hostels. The schools have built these by giving donations, and we only have to pay one shilling (or 24 cents) a night for staying there. We shall do all our own cooking for tea and breakfast, and then tramp on to the next hostel.

We have various expeditions at school. Last Easter, a party of girls went to the Lake district, others went to London to see the Italian Art Expedition, and sometimes we go over liners and factories near here.

We are very keen on the League of Nations in our school, and we are making log books of different countries' connections with the League.

I have lots of pen-pals in America, so I should love to write any girl, about 15 or over, living on a tropical island or anywhere in a foreign country, such as India, Japan, China, Switzerland and Holland.

Dorothea C.

[Dorothea's letter was, as you see, written some time ago.—Ed.]

Collingswood, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

Through the Monitor I am hoping to make another friend, for I am inclosing a letter to one of the Mail Baggers. Will you please forward it?

In preparation for teaching I am now doing ten weeks of practice teaching. It is a most delightful experience, and I will tell you one of the secrets which helps to make it so—the Monitor! You won't be surprised, for you surely know how excellently it fulfills its purpose.

One day it was an "ever-present help in time of need" for certain. In nature study, my fourth graders were studying the winter birds. They decided that they would like to study the nuthatch. They had no nature textbooks and no immediate source where they could find sufficient subject matter. I had no definite source either. But, to my delight, I found in the day's Monitor an article on the nuthatch, in the "All Nature" column. Also I found on the Home Forum page a short poem, Blue Jays, which named five winter birds in all. I read this poem to give them an idea of these birds, and let them choose the one they wished to study next. To my dismay they chose the Junco. However, over the week-end I found in the "All Nature" an article on the trim little junco!

I think the friend who gave me this Monitor subscription was a friend as fine as the Monitor.

Ellen S.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to you. In spite of it I hope it will be published.

I live in Berlin, the capital of Germany as everybody knows. Berlin has many beautiful parks and a lot of historical places. For instance, Unter den Linden, famous historical street, with beautiful buildings on both sides, and Wilhelmstrasse, so-called Diplomatic Quarters, with its Foreign Office and the palace of the President of Germany, as well as other ministries.

If anyone would like to write to me, I will tell them more about Berlin, and I promise faithfully to answer all letters I receive.

I am interested in all outdoor sports, stamps, postcards and particularly in the English language. I am 15 years old and should like to have letters from boys around my age, especially from England and America.

Fritz M.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Dorothy F. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music, art and sports.
Marjorie S. (15), Newcastle, Australia.—Interested in needlework and cooking.
May S. (16), Melbourne, Australia.

For Boys

Charles R. (15), Corsopolis, Pa.
Gunter S. (16), Ehrenfeld, Koln, Germany.—Interested in painting, modeling, building, etc.
Alfred L. (18), Bathurst, N. S. W., Australia.—Correspond in French or English.
Harry K. (18), Toledo, Ohio.

Over 20

Katharine G., Leominster, Mass.
Edna W., Woodstock, Ill.—Especially from Japan and Germany.
Genevieve C., Cherry Creek, N. Y.—Especially from Florida and foreign countries.—Interested in nature study.
Bert G., Barrington, Ill.—Interested in stamp collecting, especially British colonials.
Joe K., Muenster, Germany.—Especially from India and other parts of Asia.
Margaret J., Tacoma, Wash.—From foreign lands.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Purple Gown

(A Tale of Pioneer Days)

By ELIZABETH M. TURNER

Part 2

ARRIVED in New Orleans, Jack and his father found no difficulty in disposing of their supplies. The Wait bacon and hams were so well and favorably known for their rich, nutty flavor that they were always in demand.

Jack was glad that he had not shirked the arduous work of cutting walnut limbs for the smoking of their meat when he saw the haste with which the finished product was purchased. And the high price for his wool was an unexpected joy.

"Guess these sheep must have been tended by someone who knew his business," said Mr. Patterson, the owner of the general merchandise store to whom they had sold their products "Seems to me it's longer and fluffier than usual."

Mr. Patterson was a fat, genial man with red hair fringing a shiny bald spot and a pug nose that managed to tip into everyone's business. At practically every word, he laughed ke some bubbling spring which overflows and overflows only to be constantly refilled.

He had known Jack and his father for years. Every spring he waited impatiently for their boat to land. The best of all his varied stock was kept in mind for them. He took the greatest interest in Jack's private purchases, for at heart Mr. Patterson was only a boy.

A Great Moment

"Yes, I worked hard to keep the sheep in condition. During the winter it was pretty hard work, but I guess it's paid," agreed the boy.

"Indeed you did a fine job, my boy. And now what can I sell you to equal its value? It'll have to be something good this time."

Now was the moment for which Jack had been waiting the entire year through—the chance to buy the treasure that had long been coveted, but put off the two years past for household necessities. Now at last because of the fancy price for his wool, he felt privileged to buy.

"Have you any of those nickle-mounted saddles that I saw here last year?" he questioned eagerly.

Mr. Patterson's fat sides shook with mirth. He had anticipated this question by a full month. "Just one left, Jack. Good thing you asked about it for another customer's after it. Come and see it. It's sure a beauty."

Jack's eyes danced with delight as he gazed at the shining leather saddle. No more bareback riding for him. With a saddle like this he would be a man on an equal with his father and his friends.

How delicious the new leather smelt; how polished and rich the nickel mountings! He had never wanted anything so badly in his life.

"How much is it, Mr. Patterson?" he asked, trying to control the tremble of his voice. The price might be more than he had in hand.

"Thirty dollars even to you, Jack. Shall I wrap it up?"

Mr. Patterson's eyes twinkled, for he had named the exact sum that Jack had secured for his wool. Of course, it was less than the saddle was worth, but he remembered how longingly Jack had hung about those saddles for the last two years. Not a moment longer should the boy be denied his pleasure, even if he did lose on the transaction.

Jack's mouth opened and shut several times; he could not say a word. Really he had not expected to be able to buy it for $30. What a bargain!

"Yes, wrap it up. I'll take it," he at last managed to utter. "Can I leave it here till we are ready to return home?"

"Sure, Jack. Won't be in the way at all. I'll have it all ready whenever you call."

Hardly daring to believe his good fortune, Jack handed over his precious dollars and departed to see the sights of the city. His father was busy arranging for the sale of their boat, for they intended to return home by a regular steamboat. So Jack had spare time on his hands and he needed every minute, there was so much for a country lad to see.

At last the day arrived when they must call at Mr. Patterson's, secure their purchases, including the saddle, and start for home.

Almost walking on air, Jack hurried into the store to ask for his saddle. Wouldn't Lucy's eyes bulge when she saw his treasure? Lucy! He had hardly thought of her up to now. So many things had crowded her out. Without her help he'd never have made the trip at all. Only her quick thinking and acting had placed his wool on board in time to leave with his father.

How Lucy had longed to make this journey with them! He remembered her scorn of danger—the trembling lip and tearful eye as they had left her standing on the shore. Of course, Lucy liked change and adventure as well as himself. He had been stupid to think otherwise. If only he could make it up to her in some way—repay her for the good time he had had himself.

Jack's Decision

What was it she had wanted? Oh yes, he remembered now. Purple paper—for dye. And not a scrap had he bought and now he had no money to do so. Every cent was spent. What if he were in Lucy's place? No fine trip, no sight-seeing, no excitement, no saddle—only work on the farm. And such a simple wish—purple paper!

Jack's face was a study as Mr. Patterson drew the bulky saddle out to view.

"You were just in time Jack," he said with a booming laugh. "My other customer was quite miffed when he knew it was gone."

"Mr. Patterson," stuttered Jack, "I—I want you to—to take the saddle back."

"Take it back? What on earth for?" asked the astounded Mr. Patterson.

"Well—well—you see I intended to buy my sister Lucy something she wanted and I forgot all about it. You can sell the saddle to the other man, can't you?"

"Sure I can, but I know you want that saddle, Jack. Can't your sister get along without what she wanted until next year?"

"Yes, she could, but she isn't going to," replied Jack slowly. "You'll take the saddle back, won't you?"

Mr. Patterson saw that Jack was absolutely in earnest. Some weighty reason had evidently risen for the boy's sacrifice. A reason perhaps that it would not be wise to deny.

"Of course, Jack, if you really wish. I can sell it at once you know. Here's your money back." For once in his life Mr. Patterson did not laugh as he slowly counted into Jack's hands the $30.

The boy turned them over and if their clink reminded him of the gay jingle of the saddle's spurs, he gave no sign. He only said: "Have you any of that purple paper that's wrapped about loaf sugar, Mr. Patterson?"

"Lots of it. Are you specially fond of that color?"

"No, but my sister Lucy is," replied Jack soberly. "Her help made this trip possible for me and I promised to get the paper to dye a dress for her. She wants it for a special party you see," he added slowly.

Mr. Patterson was able to smile again. "Indeed I do see, Mr. Jack. So you'd give up your saddle to buy your sister a new purple gown, would you?" Then as Jack's face grew red with embarrassment he continued: "Well some sisters are fortunate, that's all I have to say. But wouldn't some material already dyed purple do the trick?"

"What?" gasped Jack. "Do you really have it? How much is it? How many yards does it take to make a dress?"

"Tut, tut, one question at a time," laughed Mr. Patterson. "Of course I have some in stock. An old negro mammy keeps a number of yards dyed for me all the time." He thrust his hands into his pockets and tilted his head in thought.

"Tell you what I'll do, my friend. You buy enough purple cloth to make your sister a dress and give the rest of that $30 to me for your saddle. I'll trust you for the rest till you come again next year. How's that for a bargain?"

"You—you—surely are great, Mr. Patterson," choked Jack at length.

Mr. Patterson chuckled. "No purple gown for me. Keep that for your sister, Jack."

Try This

A man who had to deal with people who came to the complaint department of a big store was once asked how he managed his difficult job so successfully.

"Oh, it is all quite easy and simple. I just let storming, faultfinding people have their say and, when they are quite through, I treat them better than they have a right to expect. It works almost every time. They have got the grouch out of their systems and are just a bit taken back to be met with kindness and courtesy."

As we go on through life, all of us will occasionally meet people who seem hard to get along with. These are the people who will test our mettle. Anyone can get along with someone who is easy to get along with. Getting along well with the difficult, prickly people is quite a different matter.

But it can be done, and by the very same method that the man at the head of the complaint bureau used. The next time you have trouble with anyone, let him have his say, but don't make the mistake of paying him back in coin of the same kind. This will only put you on his level. Be nicer to him than he has a right to expect and see what will happen.

Upper Left—Decorative Design by Gertrude Polster, Glenville School, Cleveland, Winner of the First Prize for Decorative Design in the Seventh Scholastic Awards, National High School Competition in Art and Literature, Conducted Annually by "Scholastic" Magazine. Upper Right—Group of Prize Winners in the Jewelry Section. David Edgar, South Hills High School, Pittsburg, Pa., Won First Prize With the Necklace and Ring at the Base of the Picture. Lower Left—The Most Prominent Work Submitted in the Pottery Section. Lower Right—Pencil Sketch by George Schiff of Allentown, Pa., Another Winner of First Prize in the Art Section.

Awards for High School Students

NO less than 40,000 students competed in the recent national competition for high school students conducted annually by the Scholastic Magazine in Pittsburgh to stimulate interest in creative art and literature, and about 280 received prizes, totaling more than $4500, Maurice R. Robinson, editor, announced today. Over 2000 high schools from every state and from all island and territorial possessions had representatives in the contest.

The best work in the literary divisions, in addition to publication in Saplings, annual anthology of high school writing, appeared in the student-written issue of the Scholastic, May 2, with names and photographs of the winning students and illustration of the outstanding art work.

For first prize in the Witter Bynner poetry contest in the awards, Genevieve Taggard, Orton Lowe, Joseph Auslander and Witter Bynner chose the work of Margaret Frances Demorest, 16, Scott High School, Toledo, O.

Frances Farmer, West Seattle High School, Seattle, Wash., was voted first prize in the essay group by Thomas L. Masson, Robert Cortes Halliday, Aline Kilmer and Fred Lewis Pattee.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Edward J. O'Brien, Percival Hunt, and Helen Ferris awarded highest honors in the short story to Dorothy Farr, 17, Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, Mass.

First prize in the George Bellows Memorial Award, the most important of the art groups, fell to Ruth Kunselman, 16, Union High School, Phoenix, Ariz. Her work is a colorful oil titled "Lemonade."

Speaking of the personal element of the awards, Maurice R. Robinson mentioned that Kathryn Keiller, 17, Senior High School, Muskegon, Mich., who won first price for soap sculpture, had submitted work of equal skill to the awards for the last several years, only to have it broken in transit.

"As an example of the ingenious devices of the high school artists, several miniature Roman busts, carved in ordinary blackboard chalk, were submitted to the awards by Thomas Hogle of Ann Arbor, Mich. The heads could not have been a quarter of an inch thick, although they were perfect in detail.

"Possibly the dominant single performance of the contest, however, is a charcoal study which won second prize in the pictorial group for Hilaire Macy, Daggett Junior High School, Fort Worth, Tex. She is only 12 years old, and she shows a skill beyond her years that is rivaled only by the work in an end-grain woodcut, submitted by Arnold Friberg, Union High School, Phoenix, Ariz.

"On the whole, the work of the students this year is extremely gratifying to the purpose of the contest: to stimulate interest in creative work not so much for the benefit of a few talented students as for the benefit of the ungifted majority."

The Scholastic awards, now in the seventh year, are the oldest of national high school competitions and the only national competition for all branches of art work.

Mail Bag

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

A letter in the Mail Bag of December 24 from a Monitor Reading Group in Chatswood, Australia, was read at a similar Reading Group here in Portland, Oregon. The Australian group called themselves a family of Monitor lovers; we feel sure that we belong to that same happy family, though situated on the opposite side of the planet.

We had a delightful visitor from Melbourne, Australia, recently, who was traveling around the world meeting all the friends that she had made through Mail Bag correspondence. A wonderful way to promote international understanding.

Our Reading Group is composed of 12 members of First Church of Portland, Oregon. We meet at 10 o'clock every Thursday morning at the home of some member. International relations is a favorite subject as we know how reliable and first hand the news is, and we can safely pass it on to others.

We all love our Monitor Reading Group so much that no one wished to skip a morning during the holidays. We have been meeting for five years and our love and appreciation of the Monitor is constantly growing.

Members of the
Monitor Reading Group.

Summer Hill, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

Having read the Mail Bag letters with interest for some considerable time, I wish to express my gratitude for the opportunity that the Mail Bag offers of obtaining pen friends overseas.

I attend Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney, Sunday School and I have had the privilege of being one of the ushers there from the time it was formed. I have been a member of the Monitor Reading Groups and it was there that I really found the full value of the Monitor.

I attend a business college at present, where I am studying Gregg shorthand. Then at night I attend an evening continuation school.

Summer Hill is four miles from Sydney and is connected with the city by a fast and frequent electric train service. Sydney is the capital of the state of New South Wales and there are many fine sights to be seen in and around the city. The harbor is about seven miles in length and we have fine beaches on the coast which can be reached from the city by a tram service. Should this letter be published I would supply all the necessary information which anyone would like to know about Sydney.

I am 16 years of age and am interested in sport and shorthand and typing. I would be much obliged if someone would be kind enough to write to me on shorthand or sporting.

Ronald R.

Hamburg 26, Germany

Dear Editor:

More than half a year ago I wrote to you. You published my letter in your newspaper and I have received numerous new Mail Bag friends, and I am glad to have received such kind correspondents. Now today I would not like to omit to thank you very much for your kindliness. My correspondence is in full action, letters cross hither and thither. We change stamps and coins, but also discuss other interesting matters, as technique, policy, etc. I beg you to accept my thanks for all your kindliness, and remain your true German Mail Bag friend.

Heins K.

P. S.—Please transmit my best wishes to all American Mail Bag friends.

(See Opposite Page)

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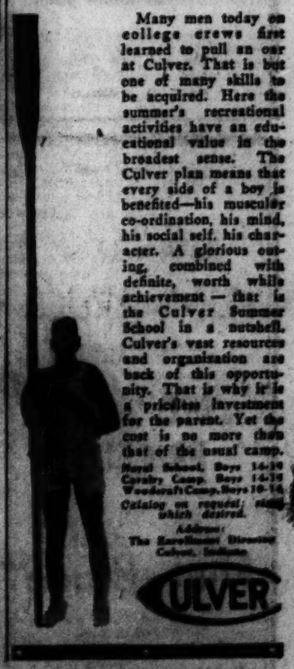
BOYS' SCHOOLS AND CAMPS

A SUMMER At CULVER



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Expressing our standard of thought
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FOILS EVENTS IN THE FINALS

Calnan, Levis, Every and Dow to Battle for U. S. Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 21—Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., the defending champion, representing The Fencers' Club; Joseph L. Levis, runnerup last year of the Boston Athletic Association; Dernell Every, former intercollegiate champion, also of The Fencers' Club, and Warren A. Dow of the Saltus Fencing Club of the French Y. M. C. A., will fight out the finals of the United States foils fencing championship at the Hotel Astor tomorrow evening, as the result of the elimination rounds contested yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club. John F. Potter of Yale, intercollegiate champion, who was third last year, was excluded from the list by the barest of margins, when Dow defeated Every in the final bout of the evening.

Fourteen contestants appeared, and were divided into two strips of seven in the first round, with four survivors from each strip competing in a round-robin in the second round, four to quality. The strips were arranged as follows:

Strip 1—Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., Fencers' Club; Dernell Every, Fencers' Club; Miguel de Capriles, University Fencers; Arthur Federle, American Fencers' Academy, of Newark, N. J.; John F. Potter, Yale University; Cadet John A. Berry, United States Military Academy, and Theodore Lorber, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Pacific coast champion. Calnan and Every scored four victories each, while Potter and Berry, with three wins each, were the other qualifiers.

Strip 2—Fabrizi, Fencers' Club; Hugo Alessandroni, Fencers' Club; Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers; Gerald I. Cetrulo, Salle de Vince; Warren A. Dow, Saltus Fencing Club; Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A., and Harold Bloomer, New York A. C. Club. This strip had to be fought out to the very end, with Alessandroni winning all his bouts, and Levis losing only to him. Cetrulo was third with three victories, but the count of touches against them had to be determined between Dow, Fabrizi and Bloomer to decide the fourth qualifier. Dow won with 24 as against 27 charged to Fabrizi and Bloomer.

In the second round, Calnan lost his first two bouts, but took the next five, while Every, Lewis and Dow also won five out of seven. Potter won four, which made it depend on the final bout between Dow and Every. This went to Dow, 5 to 2, which settled the chances of the Yale star. The summary:

Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., defeated Potter, 5 to 3; Berry, 5 to 1; Alessandroni, 5 to 4; Cetrulo, 5 to 1, and Dow, 5 to 4.

Dernell Every, Fencers' Club, defeated Calnan, 5 to 4; Berry, 5 to 1, Alessandroni, 5 to 4; Levis, 5 to 4, and Cetrulo, 5 to 2.

Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A., defeated Calnan, 5 to 3; Potter, 5 to 3; Alessandroni, 5 to 1; Cetrulo, 5 to 1, and Dow, 5 to 4.

Warren A. Dow, Saltus Fencing Club, defeated Potter, 5 to 3; Berry, 5 to 1; Alessandroni, 5 to 3; Every, 5 to 2, and Cetrulo, 5 to 4.

John F. Potter, Yale University, defeated Berry, 5 to 0, Alessandroni, 5 to 4, Every, 5 to 3, and Cetrulo, 5 to 4.

Cadet John A. Berry, United States Military Academy, defeated Levis, 5 to 4, and Cetrulo, 5 to 4.

Hugo Alessandroni, Fencers' Club and Gerald I. Cetrulo, Salle de Armes Vince, lost all their bouts.

Fortune Favors Columbia Oarsmen

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Columbia, one of the highly favored fleets that will pull down the Hudson June 16 in the annual intercollegiate eight-oared rowing classic, found nothing but good fortune yesterday in the draw for places in the three events of the big day.

Representatives of the nine crews that will race in the varsity test of four miles, the six shells in the junior varsity pull of three miles, and the seven-crew two-mile freshman sprint drew their starting positions out of a hat yesterday and Columbia pulled out the No. 1 lane once and the No. 2 lane twice. The No. 1 lane is well in shore, along the west bank of the Hudson, in quiet water, while the full force of any wind and tidal disturbances that may be felt on the regatta day strike hardest at the crews in the higher numbered lanes running out into the river.

Cornell, last year's winner in the calmer inshore water, drew next to the maximum in the varsity race yesterday and will row in No. 8 lane, far out in the river, with last year's runnerup, Syracuse, in lane No. 9. Pennsylvania drew No. 1, Columbia No. 2, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology No. 3 while western crews, Washington, California and Wisconsin, took the next three places in that order toward the middle of the river. Anapolis drew No. 7 lane.

Columbia picked the No. 1 lane in the junior varsity event, with Pennsylvania in No. 2, Cornell No. 3, California No. 4, Annapolis No. 5 and Syracuse No. 6. The freshmen eights will line up with Washington closest to the shore, Columbia in No. 2, Cornell in 3, Pennsylvania 4, Syracuse 5, M. I. T., 6 and Annapolis 7.

The starting times for the three events have been spaced an hour apart as usual, with the freshman getting the gun at 4 p. m. (E. D. T.), the junior varsities at 5 p. m., and the varsities at 6 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	18	11	.621
Montreal	17	13	.567
Baltimore	17	14	.548
Buffalo	17	14	.548
Toronto	16	17	.485
Rochester	13	15	.464
Jersey City	15	19	.441
Reading	9	19	.321

RESULTS MAY 20

Jersey City 6, Montreal 5.
Reading 7, Toronto 5.

KIECKHEFER DEFEATS HOPPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 21—A. H. Kieckhefer of this city defeated W. F. Hoppe of New York, 51 to 50, in 47 innings in the fourth block of their 600-point match at three-cushion billiards. Hoppe won the first three blocks, the third going his way by a score of 50 to 45 in 60 innings. The match now stands 200 for Hoppe, 177 for Kieckhefer in 213 innings. Last night was the first time Kieckhefer has been able to stop Hoppe in 16 games they have played in the last year or two.

HORTON WINS SINGLES FINAL

Defeats Hayes of Amherst in Straight Sets for N. E. College Net Title

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP
EIGHT-POINT CUP STANDING

	Points
Dartmouth College	6
Amherst College	1½
Williams College	1
Wesleyan University	½

NEW ENGLAND I. L. T. A. WINNERS
SINGLES

1900—E. T. Gross ..... Brown
1901—E. T. Gross ..... Brown
1902—F. Bradley ..... Technology
1903—Lyons ..... Williams
1904—F. R. Smith ..... Williams
1905—F. R. Fanning ..... Technology
1906—F. R. Smith ..... Williams
1907—J. I. B. Learned ..... Technology
1908—S. B. Smith ..... Dartmouth
1909—F. H. Harris ..... Dartmouth
1910—F. H. Harris ..... Dartmouth
1911—C. L. Johnston Jr. ..... Amherst
1912—C. L. Johnston Jr. ..... Amherst
1913—C. L. Johnston Jr. ..... Amherst
1914—Fenimore Cady ..... Amherst
1915—C. F. Cutler ..... Williams
1916—R. S. Maynard ..... Williams
1918—E. H. Hendrickson ..... Amherst
1919—Hermann Brookmann ..... Technology
1920—A. H. Chapin Jr. ..... Williams
1921—C. W. Sanders ..... Dartmouth
1922—C. W. Sanders ..... Dartmouth
1923—A. H. Chapin Jr. ..... Williams
1924—C. B. Marsh Jr. ..... Williams
1925—J. E. Russell ..... Technology
1926—C. B. Marsh Jr. ..... Williams
1927—M. H. Partridge ..... Dartmouth
1928—H. F. Wolf ..... Williams
1929—T. D. McDonald ..... Dartmouth
1930—Henry L. Johnson Jr. ..... Dartmouth
1931—Albert Horton III ..... Williams

Doubles

1900—Summerbelle and Willis ..... Bates
1901—Gross and Godding ..... Brown
1902—Plimpton and Collester ..... Amherst
1903—Paine and Dana ..... Bowdoin
1904—Smith and Northrope ..... Williams
1905—Smith and Northrope ..... Williams
1906—Paning and Nichols ..... Technology
1907—Learned and Coffin ..... Technology
1908—White and Holton ..... Wesleyan
1909—Smith and Wolff ..... Dartmouth
1910—Holton and Bacon ..... Wesleyan
1911—Harris and Nelson ..... Dartmouth
1912—Johnson and Miller ..... Amherst
1913—Bacon and Richards ..... Wesleyan
1914—Edsall and Burgwin ..... Trinity
1915—Cutler and Maynard ..... Williams
1916—Maynard and Rockwood ..... Williams
1918—Brookmann and Wei ..... Technology
1919—Larmon and Carlton ..... Dartmouth
1920—Chapin and Pollard ..... Williams
1921—Sanders and Howe ..... Dartmouth
1922—Sanders and Howe ..... Dartmouth
1923—Chapin and Fisher ..... Williams
1924—Tressel and Russell ..... Technology
1925—Osgood and Boyd ..... Dartmouth
1926—Tressel and Russell ..... Technology
1927—Marsh and Wolf ..... Williams
1928—Wolf and Banks ..... Williams
1929—McDonald and Johnson ..... Dartmouth
1930—Johnson and Richardson ..... Dartmouth
1931—Richardson and Fall ..... Dartmouth

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 21—For the eleventh time since the tournament started in 1900, a Williams College student has won the singles title of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association. This year Albert Horton 3d, of Providence, R. I., an unseeded sophomore, won the title from Samuel P. Hayes Jr., Amherst College senior, seeded No. 2, in a three-set final on a clay court at the Longwood Cricket Club, Wednesday afternoon, under a bright sun, on the warmest day of 1931 so far, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

The doubles title again went to Dartmouth College for the ninth time in the 31 years of competition, when John E. Richardson '32 and Kingsley R. Fall '31 of the Hanover (N. H.) college, took a four-set battle from the Amherst team of Hayes and A. Bruce Bielaski Jr. '32 at 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7. Richardson was a member of the winning Dartmouth team in 1930, pairing with Henry L. Johnson Jr. of Waban, Mass.

The results of the finals Wednesday gives Dartmouth a total of six points on the eight-point cup that has been in competition for three years. Amherst, being runnerup in the two finals, gained a half point in each to bring its total up to 1½, while Williams gained a full point as the result of Horton's victory. Wesleyan University had a half point on the cup, but defaulted this year.

The extenuating circumstances in the singles probably had a lot to do with Hayes' straight-set defeat in the final. He played a four-set semifinal round match in the morning with Wilfred V. Jones '31 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and two hours later took to the court against Horton, who had played his semifinal match the day before by request. Horton, being fresher, played steady tennis throughout the match, taking advantage of his opponent's errors. Hayes' service was faulty, the Williams student making many sliced backhand returns with accuracy. Hayes' one sound stroke was his overhead smash, which he executed on several occasions when Horton failed to keep him away from the net.

Richardson and Fall, the top seeded doubles team, raced away with the first two sets, 6—3, 6—3, but dropped the third at 3—6. Once they got down to business again, however, the Dartmouth team held the Amherst representatives in check. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Final Round

Albert Horton 3d '33, Williams College, defeated Samuel P. Hayes '31, Amherst College, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Final Round

John E. Richardson '32 and Kingsley R. Fall '31, Dartmouth College, defeated Samuel P. Hayes Jr. '31 and A. Bruce Bielaski Jr. '32, Amherst College, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7.

MAUREEN ORCUTT SAILS

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., winner of the metropolitan women's golf championship for the last four years, sailed last night for England in quest of the British women's championship, a title which no American-born player has captured. The tournament will be played over the Portmarnock course in Ireland beginning June 6.

Columbia Looms as a Favorite For Poughkeepsie Regatta

Undefeated So Far—Coach Dick Glendon Now Has Molded Together a Powerful First Crew—Four Veterans to Start With and Three Sophomores

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 21—With only one more short distance test prior to its departure for Poughkeepsie, the Columbia varsity crew still looms as one of the favorites to win the big Hudson event next month. Undefeated, and with only Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania crews, both regarded as far below it in the scale of excellence, to be encountered prior to the four-mile race, the selections of Richard J. Glendon, the coach, have shown a smooth style of rowing that indicates they are now rowing with a unity that promises success at the longer distance.

With a foundation of four of his 1930 eight to start with, the former Annapolis coach has filled three of the four vacant places with members of the freshman crew of last year, though in each case they have been moved from the seats they occupied on that occasion. This has proved most effective, and in all of its races, the crew has worked together, even under handicaps of wind and tide, with an evenness of swing that is notable for its grace.

The veterans on which the crew is built are Henry G. Walter Jr. '31, bow for the third year; Harold L. Grafer '31, No. 6, and Carl M. Ganzle '31, at No. 7 in their original seats, with Edwin R. Losier '31, shifted into the waist of the boat. Clifford R. Spiller '31, after stroking the junior varsity for two years, managed to get into the main boat, though, after a tryout at stroke, Glendon decided to relegate him to No. 2. This left the stroke position vacant, and a new candidate who is already rising to the occasion in remarkable style, Macrae Sykes '33, who rowed No. 6 on the 1930 freshman, was the selection.

Experiment at No. 6

Glendon tried an experiment at No. 6, when he decided to move Losier further forward into the waist of the boat. Taking C. Peter Wagner '33, who rowed at No. 5 on the freshman crew last year, he moved him over to the port side, and the latter has fitted in so well, that the middle of the boat is now rowing almost like a four-oar crew, so perfectly do they swing together.

This left only No. 3 position to be filled, and after several tryouts of other members of last year's minor crews, he fell back on Robert L. Ward '33, and though the latter is not showing the perfect form of the balance of the aggregation, his power bids fair to more than compensate for this defect.

All this was accomplished before the initial appearance of the crew in competition, which was set unusually early this year. So, when the United States Naval Academy crew, coached by the father of the Columbia coach, was defeated in convincing style by more than a length on April 18, the crew positions were definitely fixed, and in the two races since that date, there has been no need for any shift.

Another sophomore, Leon Frechtel '33 who steered the freshmen last year, is the coxswain, and appears to be filling the position with success.

Junior Varsity Shifts

In the case of the junior varsity, however, there has been more doubt as to the arrangement, though the shifts have been mostly of position. Only four of the places have found regular occupants, and several of these may be changed before the crew is definitely adjusted. The performance of the crew against the representatives of Massachusetts Institute of Technology last Saturday, however, seems to justify the present boating, at least pending the departure to Poughkeepsie, the first of next month.

The crew is boated as follows: bow—Rene F. Muller '32; 2—James M. Vincent '33; 3—R. Shelley Wood Jr. '32; 4—Walter F. McCaleb Jr. '33; 5—Alfred A. Beaujean '33; 6—Heber Clugh '33; 7—John P. Prendergast '33; stroke—William M. McDuffee '32; coxswain—Donald B. Read '32. Vincent started at stroke, but was displaced after the first race, when the freshmen defeated the jayvees decisively, moving to his present position. Wood, starting at No. 2, then moved over to starboard, displacing Wilfred J. Kindermann '33, at No. 3, while Clugh stepped into his present place at No. 6, in place of Edward B. Wilkens '32. Then McDuffee took the stroke oar, and is now holding that seat with better success as the practice continues.

One Change Since April

The freshman crew is substantially as it started, with only one change since early in April. This is at No. 2, where Charles T. Keller, not a member of the indoor squad, has displaced Myron L. Michelman. The complete roster is as follows: Bow—Edward G. Hlavac; 2—Keller; 3—Lavern F. Rodman; 4—John H. Hauser; 5—Otto H. Hinck; 6—Newell G. Wilder, also a late candidate, though boated before the first race; 7—Edwin E. Singer; stroke—Anson J. Fowler; coxswain—S. Ralph Sheffer.

There have been several changes since the start in the lightweight, or 150-pound crew, but here also, the shifts have been due largely to the appearance of additional candidates, who came out for the crew following the end of the indoor season, and proved effective. Chief of these was the present stroke, Raymond F. Powkes '32, who took that position following the initial race of the season, and is still holding it. Other late comers were David Keppel '33, and Carl E. Schiffer '33, though both got into the boat before the first race. Keppel started at No. 4, but moved to 5 after the April 18 race, when Herman Heppenheimer '33, former stroke, yielded to Powkes, and moved up to the waist of the boat. This pushed Clarence C. Jochum '31, former No. 5, into the second lightweight boat. The complete boating is as follows: Bow—Fred G. Stroh '33; 2—Edmund F. Lewinski '33; 3—Schiffer; 4—Heppenheimer; 5—Keppel; 6—William H. Boesling Jr. '33; 7—Prendergast; stroke—Powkes; coxswain—Eugene M. Kline '33.

The squad will split for the rest of the season. The varsity and freshmen are scheduled for the Childs Cup race on May 30, while the lightweight crew will compete for their final appearance in the race for the Stewards Cup, on the Schuylkill, on the same day. The junior varsity will have no other race before Poughkeepsie, where the freshmen and varsity will also compete. This event is much earlier this year, coming only two weeks after the last of the preliminaries, in place of the usual 3½. The date is June 16.

SCOTLAND BOWS TO ITALY IN SOCCER

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, May 21 — Great Britain's footballing pride received its third jolt within a week when Italy's national soccer eleven defeated Scotland's professional representatives, 3 goals to 0, here yesterday before Benito Mussolini, the Premier; the British Ambassador, and a large appreciative crowd. This reverse follows the defeat last week of England by France for the first time in history and Scotland by Austria.

Both of the English and Scottish touring teams are considered well up to "International" strength as that description applies to the annual tournament wherein England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales compete, so their repeated overthrow must be taken as definite evidence that the standard of soccer on the continent nowadays is at least as high if it isn't actually higher than that prevailing in Britain, the home of the game. The only extenuating argument so far as the Britishers are concerned is that they have just played through a full season of league and cup engagements, and even after making allowances for this, it remains abundantly clear that continental soccer has made unusual strides in the last few years.

Formerly British league stars and British "International" elevens could take a jaunt round Europe after a strenuous season at home and be sure of having an easy time winning matches pretty well as they pleased. Now the continental tour is a very different proposition, for the teams abroad are extremely anxious to beat renowned professionals if they can, and the Britishers have to be keyed up to give their best all the way through. Continentals are no longer disposed to acknowledge the supremacy accorded to British soccer by tradition, and insist that nowadays pupils are definitely as good as the masters who taught them, and should be recognized as equals. There is evidence that some such change of opinion has occurred in the councils of British soccer legislators because France has been accorded a fixture next season in England against England's full strength for the first time ever. This concession has been viewed with great satisfaction by French sports enthusiasts, who have in the past had quite a lot to say about Britain's "exclusiveness" in footballing matters.

MINNESOTA WINS FIRST OF SEASON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 21—The University of Minnesota baseball team won its first game of the season by defeating the University of Iowa by a score of 4 to 2 here May 20. It was the first Gopher victory in the last seven Western Conference games this season.

Although the game was played with threatening showers, and on wet grounds, the weather met with the approval of Minnesota's sophomore pitcher, W. I. Mattson '33, who held the Iowans to five hits, two of these coming in the ninth inning. It was these two hits coupled with an error by D. I. Cherp '31, Gopher outfielder, which enabled the Hawkeyes to score their only runs of the afternoon.

Minnesota scored its first run in the fourth inning when E. W. Loose '31, Gopher second baseman, tripled into deep right field and scored on Cherp's single. Two more Minnesota runs were brought in by D. G. Beauchine '33, shortstop, and Cherp during the sixth inning on two singles, a wild pitch and a base on balls.

The final Minnesota run came as the result of another base on balls in the eighth and singles by C. D. Henning '33, right fielder, and M. T. Riggs '31, catcher. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Minnesota	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	10	1
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Mattson and Riggs for Minnesota; Bush and Nelson for Iowa.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	23	13	.639
Atlanta	18	15	.545
Nashville	18	16	.529
Little Rock	18	16	.500
New Orleans	17	17	.500
Memphis	18	19	.487
Chattanooga	15	19	.441
Mobile	14	22	.389

RESULTS MAY 20

Atlanta 8, Little Rock 7.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans 6, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 8, Mobile 1.

GIANTS GAIN ON CARDINALS

New Yorkers Defeat Reds as Champions Lose to Robins

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	16	7	.696
New York	16	8	.667
Boston	16	11	.593
Chicago	13	12	.520
Philadelphia	13	15	.464
Pittsburgh	13	16	.448
Brooklyn	13	17	.414
Cincinnati	6	21	.222

RESULTS MAY 20

Chicago 7, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 4.
New York 4, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 7.

John McGraw's hustling New York Giants moved one full game nearer to the National League leadership on Wednesday, defeating the Cincinnati Reds for the second time in two days, by the score of 4 to 0. The St. Louis Cardinals were defeated by Brooklyn, 5 to 4. Philadelphia won from Pittsburgh, 11 to 7, and went into fifth place in the standing, the Pirates dropping back to sixth. The Chicago Cubs evened their series with the Boston Braves by winning, 7 to 5.

Two young right-handers, John Berly of the Giants and Silas Johnson of the Reds, staged a tight pitchers' battle for the first five innings, the latter weakening at that time as the New Yorkers rallied for four runs. New York made seven hits off Johnson, four of them in the sixth inning, while the Reds touched Berly for five hits, but could not score. Eddie Marshall, filling in at second base for Hughie Critz, led off with a double in the sixth and scored on Fred Leach's single. That would have been enough to win, but the Giants kept on. Lindstrom singled to right, sending Leach to third, and Bill Terry hit a homer giving New York three more runs. Terry hit a homer and two singles in four times up.

Babe Herman, big right fielder, proved himself to be the punch of the Brooklyn Robins, by hitting a single off Bill Hallahan in the ninth inning to drive in Fresco Thompson with the winning run. The Cardinals tied the score at 4 to 4 in the first of the ninth, when two pinch hitters, Andy High and Ray Blades, each singled, and Gus Mancuso hit a long fly to left field, allowing High to cross the plate. Hunt, who ran for Blades, came home when Jim Bottomley doubled down the left field foul line. Cissy Street sent 19 men into the game in an effort to beat the Robins. Luque and Heimach pitched for Brooklyn, the latter getting credit for the victory.

The Cubs hit Fred Frankhouse freely in the first inning and scored four runs before they were retired. Bill Meadow relieved the Boston right-hander in that first and worked until the ninth. Bob Smith, who pitched for the Cubs, was credited with the victory, although he was relieved in the ninth by Charley Root, who retired the side in order. Chicago also was the leading star of the game with 15 hits, Woodie Wilson, Cubs' second baseman, leading the attack with three hits in four times up. The Cubs' batting was the cause of the downfall of Claude Willoughby, who pitched for them until the seventh. Willoughby was charged with the defeat. Russ Ariett was the star for the winners with two home runs in two times up, for a perfect day. Chuck Klein hit three singles for the Phillies. Bill Regan's homer was Pittsburgh's longest drive. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	x	4	7	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3

Batteries—Berly and O'Farrell; Johnson, Eckert and Seibert. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Scott. Time—1h. 45m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Luque, Heimach and Lopez; Johnson, Stout, Lindsey, Hallahan and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Heimach. Losing pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Moran, McGrew and Quigley. Time—2h. 30m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	14	1
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	13	3

Batteries—Smith and Hartnett; Frankhouse, McAfee, Cunningham and Spohrer, Cronin. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Reardon, Pfirman and Clarke. Time—1h. 50m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	4	x	11	16	1
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	0

Batteries—Bolen, Fallenstein, Shields and Davis; Kremer, Spencer, Willoughby, Grant and Phillips. Winning pitcher—Shields. Losing pitcher—Willoughby. Umpires—Jorda, Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—2h. 15m.

HOSEI UNIVERSITY DOWNS PENN NINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—Hosei University, who holds the baseball championship of Japan, scored three runs in the tenth inning to break a 3-all tie here yesterday, and defeat the University of Pennsylvania nine, 6 to 3. The visitors scored their winnings runs off James N. Peterson '31, aided by Penn errors.

Tayo Wakabayashi, star Hosei pitcher, held the losers to eight hits while his team mates were making 10. One of Penn's hits was a homer by W. S. Graupner '32 in the sixth inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Hosei	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	8	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	4

Batteries—Wakabayashi and Matsui for Hosei; Masters, Peterson and Martens for Pennsylvania. Losing pitcher—Peterson. Umpires—Wasner and Livingston. Time—2h. 1m.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Brown 8, Holy Cross 1.
Connecticut 8, Providence 3.
Illinois 8, Chicago 4.
Lebanon Valley 5, Moravian 2.
New York U. 6, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Rutgers 6, West Point 3.
Union 8, Middlebury 0.

DENMARK VS. POLAND

COPENHAGEN, May 21 (AP)—Denmark and Poland split honors yesterday in the third round European zone Davis Cup play, each winning one singles match. J. Tiscrynski of Poland defeated Einar Ulrich, 8—6, 6—1, 3—2, 6—4; while F. Hebritzen of Denmark beat J. Hebda, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

DETROIT HELD TO THREE HITS

Bob Grove Gives Athletics Twelfth Straight by Beating Tigers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	7	.731
New York	17	10	.630
Washington	18	13	.600
Detroit	16	17	.485
Chicago	13	19	.406
Cleveland	13	17	.414
Boston	11	18	.407
St. Louis	7	17	.292

RESULTS MAY 20

St. Louis 8, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 2, Detroit 0.
Washington 2, Chicago 0.
New York at Cleveland (postponed).

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics won their twelfth straight American League game on Wednesday by taking their second in a row from the Detroit Tigers, 3 to 0. The Washington Senators also scored a shutout, defeating the Chicago White Sox by 2 to 0. St. Louis opened its home stand against the Boston Red Sox with an 8-to-4 victory. The New York-Cleveland game was postponed because of rain.

Bob Grove was just as effective against the Tigers on Wednesday as George Earnshaw was on Tuesday. The star left-hander, who led the American League in pitching last season, held the Tigers to three scattered hits, all singles. The Athletics made nine hits off George Uhle, and were given four bases on balls. The A's scored one run in the third on three singles, Joe Boley crossing the plate. Home runs by Jimmy Foxx in the fourth and Bing Miller in the sixth accounted for the other Philadelphia runs. George Haas drove in the first run and had three singles. Miller had a single together with his homer. Stone, McManus and Doljack made the three Detroit hits.

Pat Caraway, young Chicago left-hander, held the Senators to three hits, but was defeated. Sam Jones went the distance for the Washington club, and won his fourth straight game of the season by holding the White Sox to six hits, which he kept scattered. The Senators scored one run in the second inning. Spencer hit a long drive to left field which would have hit the fence and bounded back on the playing field had not a fan reached out and caught it. It went as a homer. In the eighth the winners scored again when Reynolds dropped Kuhel's fly. Sam Rice ran for Kuhel, was sacrificed to third and came home on a squeeze play with Jack Hayes doing the hunting.

The Browns drove Milton Gaston and Wilky Moore out of the box in the first two innings and scored a total of seven runs, enough to beat the Red Sox. Bob Klein, big right-hander, relieved Moore and held the Browns to one run during the remainder of the game. Box scores:

AT DETROIT

Batteries—												
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	1	3	0

Batteries—Crowe and Cochrane; Uhle and Hayworth. Umpires—Dineen and Caldwell. Time—1h. 55m.

AT CHICAGO

Batteries—												
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Caraway and Tate. Umpires—Hurlbut, Moriarty and Ormsby. Time—1h. 45m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Batteries—												
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
St. Louis	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	x	8	11	1

Batteries—Howard and Berrell; Gaston, Moore, Klein and Berry. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—McGowan, Van Grafan and Connolly. Time—1h. 40m.

OREGON STATE WINS, 17 TO 1, FROM IDAHO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida., May 21—Four Idaho pitchers failed to stop the Oregon State College nine in a postponed game which ended 17 to 1, here yesterday.

Dan E. Lacy '33 replaced H. E. Daubert '31 in the first after Oregon had gathered five runs. Costly errors allowed Oregon to score five more in the third with only one safe hit. Idaho filled the bases in the fourth but W. H. Schutte '33 was caught at first.

John Biancine '33 hit a home run in the fifth, and Mark Grayson '31 in the ninth. Roderick Ballard '31 got a three-base hit in the ninth, but was caught trying to slide home. Otto Lichti '31 pitched from fifth to eighth, when H. J. Jacobs '32 replaced him. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon State	5	0	5	0	3	1	0	2	1	17	16	4
Idaho	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6

Batteries—Woodward and Mack for Oregon State; Daubert, Lacy, Lichti, Jacobs and Schutte for Idaho. Umpire—Joseph, Spokane. Time—2h.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Amherst 8, Worcester P. I. 6.
Annapolis 18, Gettysburg 10.
Colby 10, Bates 4.
Colgate 18, Rochester 6.
Cornell 4, Dartmouth 3.
Fordham 13, St. John's 8.
Harvard 7, Princeton 6.
Holy Cross 18, Lowell T. S. 1.
Hosei 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Mass. Aggies 12, Trinity 6.
Millikin 6, Charleston Teachers 3.
Minnesota 4, Iowa 2.
Mt. St. Mary's 12, Western Maryland 8.
New York 10, Rutgers 8.
North Carolina 20, N. C. State 8.
Oregon 18, Washington State 7.
Oregon State 17, Idaho 1.
Providence 5, Manhattan 4.
R. I. State 6, Conn. Aggies 5.
Seton Hall 17, Delaware 16.
Springfield 10, Wesleyan 6.
St. Viator 6, Valparaiso 0.
Temple 13, Muhlenberg 1.
Upsala 6, Trenton Teachers 3.
Vermont 7, Norwich 5.
West Point 6, Lafayette 3.
Wheaton 6, North Central 1.
Williams 10, Union 4.
Yale 9, Syracuse 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	16	11	.577
St. Paul	16	11	.577
Columbus	16	12	.571
Milwaukee	14	14	.500
Kansas City	13	14	.481
Minneapolis	13	14	.481
Indianapolis	13	16	.429
Toledo	11	17	.393

RESULTS MAY 20

Indianapolis 5, Louisville 2.
Milwaukee at St. Paul (postponed).
Kansas City at Minneapolis (postponed).

Favorites Advance In French Tennis

AUTEUIL, France, May 21 (AP)—Paced by George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, doubles favorites, all but two of the Americans mustered for the French hard courts tennis championships advanced yesterday, some of them as far as the quarterfinal rounds.

The American Davis Cup doubles team ran into unforeseen trouble in defeating Georges Glasser and Antoine Gentien, two of the younger Frenchmen, but managed to survive a third-set uprising and win out, 6—1, 6—3, 11—13, 6—3. Van Ryn was off his game and the Frenchmen broke through his service repeatedly. After failing twice to score the set and match point in the third set Van Ryn rallied and the Americans sailed through the final set to victory.

Señorita de Alvarez of Spain dominated the play yesterday. Teamed with Mme. Rene

THE HOME FORUM

A Channel Passage

THE little, baubling boat, to which my train from Paris brought me at Cherbourg, did not correspond in any important particular to my notions of a seagoing vessel. Perhaps one-tenth as long as the steamers with which I had long been acquainted on the Great Lakes, it made me think of the tiny ships that bore Columbus to the New World. And that, thought I, was appropriate enough, for the reason that this passage was to be my own voyage of discovery. Going aboard in the dusk of evening, I expected to see England for the first time in the early dawn. The Channel, moreover, was so smooth that a racing shell or even a strong swimmer would have been at ease upon it. At first sight, then, the small steamer looked entirely suitable.

It was only when I glanced into the sleeping quarters, indicated to me by a steward, that I began to doubt. Over the door of the cabin appeared the words "Second-Class Gentlemen," and this studied insult was made unmistakable by the repetition of it in three or four different languages. Even so, I could not recognize myself in the description—owing less to the facts of the case, perhaps, than to my long indoctrination in American prejudices. It had simply never occurred to me to rate gentlemen, as we do eggs, according to their several stages of inferiority, and now that the idea was forced upon me I did not take to it kindly. All gentlemen, I said, belong to one single class, and that is the first class. Were I to go down into that cabin to sleep for the night, it seemed to me that I should be lending tacit support to an Old-World error which I emphatically disapproved. But what finally determined me not to do so was less this purely social consideration than the fact that the air of that cabin did not even attain to the rank of second-class air. It seemed to be the very same air that had been inclosed there when the ship was originally built, some forty years before; and I judged that it had been doing service ever since for second-class gentlemen beyond number. It happens that my American prejudice in favor of first-class—and first-hand—air is even stronger than my convictions about the essential nature of true gentility, and so I made inquiries for another and somewhat superior cabin. There was no other cabin. In my complete ignorance of European travel, I had supposed that "second-class" at sea was as good as it was on land. That natural inference was being vigorously corrected.

Climbing to the upper deck an hour or two after we had left Cherbourg, I found there an air absolutely first-class. Furthermore, it was clear at once that my company would be of the very best if I should choose to remain on that deck for the night, because I was entirely alone there with the soft monotonous hushing of the waves and the peer of the first faint stars. The night would be so brief and negligible, I reflected, as to make it hardly worth while to recognize it in the usual way; and besides that, a man crosses the British Channel for the first time only once, and his first glimpse of England is unique in his experience. I did not intend, if I could help it, that my first glimpse should be taken through the hoardings of a dock, amid the buttings of tugs and the trampling of stevedores.

No, no; during those few hours of darkness I should walk the upper deck of that "dirty British coaster" as Columbus did the bridge of the Santa Maria, on the night after he saw floating seaweed and knew that he was soon to make some mysterious landfall.

There was this difference between me and the earlier discoverer, that his ship went lunging forward all that night into the utterly unknown, whereas mine was floating me every moment nearer both to mystery and memory, to the strange and to the familiar, to what I had never seen and yet had always known. An unusual excitement took hold of me as I paced up and down, none the less intense because I knew so much about what would soon be disclosed. Hills I had trodden in fancy since my childhood would be revealed to me, in an hour or two, when the mists of morning rose. Valleys and towns, meadows and woods and streams, which I had long struggled to bring clear to fancy, would soon lie before me outspread. Would they be like what I had supposed, or quite different? Had imagination, working upon the hints of poets and painters and historians, done its work well or ill? I should know in three more hours. Fact would supplant fancy—and then there might be much loss or else much gain. No doubt, there would be something of each.

Excitement grew with the minutes. A few distant lights appeared in the darkness that comes before the dawn. These were the lights of England! The breeze that precedes the dawn came ruffling across the water, and I said: "This moving air comes from England. It has blown over the fields that Shakespeare knew."

The night began to pale. There was a biggous moon—old, worn and vaguely crescent—far up the sky, and one brilliant planet, strangely close. So very close to the moon the planet was that I glanced up at it again and again, even in my preoccupation with other thoughts, until I was quite sure that it was drawing swiftly nearer. A remarkable thing was happening on the highways of the stars, one never seen by me before, and never since—an occultation of Venus. As though the moon were a silver bow and the planet the golden head of an arrow, they drew ever nearer and nearer—and nearer—until the star disappeared!

Was it a symbol, or a sort of sublime celebration? No eyes but mine, on that channel steamer at any rate, saw the sight. Perhaps it was my reward for insisting upon the rights of a first-class gentleman. Only for such can the sky be expected to stage these more remarkable performances.

The spectacle had drawn me over to the seaward rail and held me there, spellbound, for some twenty minutes. But when the gold had finally sunk into the silver, I realized suddenly that the dawn had come. My guess fell into the zenith of the heavens, and there was England!

Very near she was, and every moment drawing nearer. And she was utterly like herself. Had I been taken about the globe blindfolded and brought to this landfall without warning, I should have known her. I should have known England by the gentle rounded lift of those green hills, the South Downs, so sweetly shaped and subtly charmful, so deeply touched by man and yet left free. I knew her as a man knows his home, when he returns from a long wandering and sees his chimney reeking far away into the sunrise from among his ancestral trees. For she was home to me in a sense which perhaps only an American can fully comprehend. I was her son returning, and yet a stranger.

How now to suggest the steadily mounting delight in which I saw the tufted trees grow swiftly up from the valley mists, with spires and square Norman towers somnolent or pricking upward among them, stone houses, and deep crooked lanes winding here and there on their aimless journeys into the richness of the land? There is a hunger of the eye, keen-set by years of expectation, that devours in a glance things that dull familiarity never sees. Much that I had vaguely guessed about England, yet had not ever effectively known, was learned swiftly and forever in that deliberate approach through the broadening dawn. Tennyson, who had been to me a printed page, became a wide and wealthy landscape. Although Chichester and Saint Margaret's Hill and the Isle of Wight, all so dear to John Keats, were beyond the range of vision, I knew that I was looking toward them, and even that seemed to bring the wonderful boy somehow nearer, make him more intelligible. Wordsworth and Milton and Shakespeare, Chaucer even, were growing clearer as the day came on. I seemed to be reading whole libraries of English poets, dramatists, novelists, historians, at one glance of the eye over this visible corner of the land that had made them and shaped them into what they were. Surmises of a student, dependent largely upon books, became certainties, and a few things that had seemed certain were suddenly seen to be absurd. Not only literature, but painting, took on for me a novel significance. Turner, Constable, Old Crome, Gainsborough, had not been dreamers after all. They had merely fixed their eyes upon the facts. Politics and history seemed, all at once, to be matters of print and of hearsay. These were the very seas that the biremes of Cæsar and the vast Armada of Philip had ploughed, the straits before which Napoleon had chafed and fretted in vain, the waters that had floated Nelson to Trafalgar. The facts had long been familiar enough. At last I saw why, and how.

The long rounded coast of the Solent, with Southampton at the farther end, made my final crescendo and climax. Before the sun had risen above the walls of the ancient city, my foot was on British soil. For the first time!—and that can happen only once to any of us. The golden arrow had been drawn quite back once more to the bow of silver, old and worn but yet most beautiful, which had sent it flying forth three hundred years before.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Editorial Board

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA REVISTA DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition) (Scandinavian Edition) (Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Dwight W. Tryon: "A Painter's Painter"

Many of Tryon's landscapes reach a pitch of delicate suggestion in the rendering of soft air, caressing atmosphere, and shrouded light that is unsurpassed by any painter in this country; for the impression is much deeper than that of an entrancing skill in the management of the pigments. The spirit of the landscape stole into his heart when a boy, and has abided with him in his manhood; he is so much a child of New England, sweetened by its tenderer influences as well as nurtured on its hardihood, that, sharing its strength and refinement, he gives expression to himself when he reproduces these qualities in his pictures. Hence, in both directions, their complete convincingness. A fact, too, which helps to justify this appreciation is that his pictures show an interest in so many moods of the landscape, and the degree of force of subtlety with which he renders each is regulated by the demand of the occasion.

You cannot divide the past twenty years of his productiveness into special periods of style; any attempt to do so will bring you up against the insurmountable objection of finding that two canvases of very different feeling and manner of painting are dated the same year. Development, necessarily, there has been in style: increased acquisition of facility and its power to render more penetrateingly the mood of nature he is studying. But evolution of motive you will scarcely find. That from the first has been realistic; in the sense that the landscape, as it appears to him to be, affords primarily sufficient incentive to his study.

In the presence of nature he makes studies, intent for the time being solely on recording what he sees; later, in his New York studio, the poetic suggestion of these studies will come to him, and he composes a picture. But the process is from realism to poetry, and not contrariwise, as one suspects to be the case in the poetical landscapes of some painters. . . .

His technical skill has secured the respect and admiration of his fellow-painters. They assign him that final title of approval, "A painter's painter"; meaning that only those who know by practical experience the difficulties and trials of technique can properly appreciate his ability and resourcefulness, and certainly not implying, as is sometimes the case when this expression is used, that the admirable qualities in the picture are primarily and solely technical ones.

—CHARLES H. CAFFIN, in "American Masters of Painting."

Courtesy German Tourist Information Office, New York

Hirschhorn on the Neckar: One of Germany's Quaint Medieval Towns

An Exciting Clock

I enjoyed Wells Cathedral; not because of the fine architecture, which I cannot appreciate, but because of the ancient clock. When I came to the west transept I saw a crowd assembling, standing quiet, waiting, all gazing at a large dial. Above the dial is a gallery on which a number of figures are moving up and down. There are characters in armor, knights on horseback, ecclesiastics, market women, farmers and their wives, young men and young women in cycling clothes.

"What are they doing?" I asked a verger.

"Waiting to see the clock strike twelve!" he replied.

Then I remembered that in Wells Cathedral is one of the most exciting clocks in England; in fact, with the exception of the clock in Strasburg Cathedral, probably one of the most exciting clocks in the world. It is six hundred years old, and it was invented by a monk of Glastonbury called Peter Lightfoot. At first sight Peter Lightfoot's clock looks like man's first attempt at an automatic calculating machine. The dial, which is six feet six inches in diameter, is a mass of lines and numbers. A large outer circle is divided into the twenty-four hours of the day; an inner circle shows the minutes. Round the hour circle moves a big slow star; round the inner circle a quick smaller star. Above the dial is a black cave in which things happen when the hour strikes—but I will tell you about that in its place. . . .

Ah; a rustle goes round the crowd! The minute star slides on to noon!

To the left of the clock dial, high up on the west wall, sits a smug little wooden man in the costume of Charles I's time. His name is, I believe, Jack Blandiver. He sits with his heels against two bells. . . .

Noon!

Jack Blandiver kicks out his wooden leg and brings his heel back against a bell; then the other one. He does this eight times. The clock dial, however, claims the attention of the crowd! From it comes a whirring sound. Out of the black cave above the dial appear four mounted knights; two gallop round to the left, two to the right; and at every revolution one of them is knocked back on his horse's crupper by the sword of an adversary. The tournament spins round to a standstill: the hourly fight in Wells Cathedral is over: the crowd is smiling with childish delight—the same smile that has gone round the north transept for something like six hundred years.—From "In Search of England," by H. V. Morton.

Sea Gulls

Sea gulls flying;
Flutter of wings,
And strange, wild, desolate crying.

Swaying, drifting,
Poised on the air;
White-winged shapes hovering, lifting.

The sea calling,
Calling them home!
And gray, vaporous mist veils falling.

Something unknowing,
Drawing them back.
The gulls are going, going, going

On strong pinions
To the ocean;
And her embracing, far dominion.

Broad wings beating,
Upward, onward—
To the great sea's vehement greeting!

F. MARJORIE NICHOLAS.

A Word or Two in Passing

Timothy Linen, once strolling homeward in the pride of evening, before him the sun sank glinting between the dunes in bars of deep gold; behind him his student moved in long, slow strides, dreaming over the cobbles.

Outside again the gate, in the quiet street, unconcerned way men have when on their own premises, with shirt-sleeves rolled and cob-pipes, Timothy set up heaps of conversation that passed him by, and answering the road before him in an abstracted fashion.

"Evening, Matthew," said Timothy, slowing down until he came to a halt.

"Evening, Tim," said Matthew, his eyes still fixed on the roadway.

Timothy leaned his back against the wall and joined his friend in a prolonged stare.

"Fine grand day," he observed at last, starting his first like a man who has an hour to spend and means to spend it comfortably.

"Oh ay, but there'll be rain before morning," Matthew lifted his eyes to the sky and dropped them again.

There followed a long pause.

"I hear you've got Elsie back," said Timothy at length.

Matthew nodded his head to indicate that he had heard correctly. "Bin to Switzerland, hasn't she?" said Timothy.

Matthew nodded again. "Ay, she's bin there, and a sight of money it's cost."

"It must be a grand place—mountains, you know," said Timothy, finding a more comfortable spot on the wall for his back.

Matthew grunted. "Mountains," he echoed under his breath; then more loudly, "Mountains!"

Timothy gave his companion a sidelong glance. "Well, ain't there mountains in them parts? I know I've heard a deal about 'em. Didn't she bring back any postcards?"

"No," said Matthew shortly. "She might have stayed in Brackendale for all the mountains she saw."

Timothy was silent. He was conscious of the fact that this homecoming of Elsie's had not been altogether successful.

"She climbed one of them mountains," Matthew went on. "She paid pounds for a Swiss chap to get her up and get her down again. I said, 'Well, what did you see for all that?' She looked at me the way she does, like as if you wasn't there. She said as how she'd sat down in the sun with her back to a rock and picked some moss that was growing through the snow, and put it at the bottom of her bag. Then she found some things they call mountain artichokes, little bits of leaves formed in a circle like cactus plants. She gathered them out of the cracks between the boulders. Then she cut a dead branch of blackthorn. It was growing low on the ground, covered with white buds, waiting to come out." He paused.

"She could have got all them things in Brackendale," observed Timothy. "The lanes is full of moss, the hedges is made of blackthorn, and Mrs. Ellis'll sell you as many artichokes as you'd be needin'."

"Them was my very words," said Matthew; "but she went on in that dreamy way she's got of speaking, telling how she brought her bag down with its bits of moss and things, just as if it had bin filled with gold instead of rubbish. They lost her a brass bowl at her lodgings, and she put the moss in it, and planted the artichokes round the edge, all natural like. In the middle, standing in the moss, she fixed the sprig of blackthorn, and it stood up just like a tree. 'You should have put your face down to it,' she said, 'and sucked up the sweet scent of it, and shut your eyes, and forgot you was in a room.' 'But what about the mountain I paid such a deal for you to see?' I asked. And what do you think she did? She looked at me and laughed. 'Why,' says she, 'the mountain was there—right there in the brass bowl.'" Matthew paused to let the last words sink in. Then he shrugged his big shoulders. "Now, what do you make of that?"

Timothy unhitched himself from the wall. "A sheer waste of good money," he grunted, preparing to move on. Something damp touched his face. He looked up at the sky and then down at the pavement before him. "You were right, Matthew," he said. "It's beginning to rain already."

A Gorge of the Little Miami

The Little Miami enters a ravine at the village of Clifton. It descends an are about that place and flows eastward the southwest. The valley deepens and narrows. The river flows noisily over débris from the cliffs, and then plunges over a low falls into a dark defile, which is no wider than the distance from finger tip to finger tip of one's extended arms.

The walls of the defile are solid Niagara limestone, massive and compact in structure. The stream has sawed its way down into this solid rock for fifty feet or more. It is quite possible that the process of erosion was performed not only mechanically by waterborne grit, but by chemical decomposition. When the country was forest-covered and there was much decaying vegetable matter, carbonic acid gas, carried in suspension by the water, did its share. That gas is an active solvent of limestone.

The wall surfaces are in many places perpendicular. Everywhere in the narrowest part of the gorge near the falls, it is impossible to descend. Lichens and mosses cling to the rocks, and high up on inaccessible shelves tiny rock-ferns are kept in constant motion by the cool draughts which circulate through the gorge on even the hottest days of summer. The musical, bell-like notes of dripping water are heard above the pleasant boom of the fall. And there is no other voice in nature which more quickly lulls one into a state of mental repose than the sound of flowing, falling water.

A funniculitic stairway leads down the slope from the nearby automobile roadway, and a short walk along the stony stream-bed under the overhanging slaty rocks brings one to the boat landing, where one may board a wide, flat-bottomed boat with circulating outboard motor. The ride upstream along the sides of the impending walls is impressive. One gazes upward from the semi-gloom, along the receding sides, to the blue sky and clouds far above. The boat worms its way to the base of the falls. The descendible is pointed out by the boatman, a natural chute formed by a little tributary rain-trough which may well have been once used by the deer in coming down to the stream.—From "Ohio the Beautiful and Its Rocks," by CHARLES BOOTH BRADLEY, in "Wings and Wishes."

Walking Humbly With God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMILITY is usually an outstanding quality in the character of those who have attained true greatness. It is recognized as a Christian quality, because it was one of the most striking characteristics of Christ Jesus, who exemplified in his own life the divine requirement voiced by the prophet Micah in the words, "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Jesus was able to be humble because he knew God, and that man is God's image and likeness. This knowledge also enabled him to do his mighty works. He was so sure of his divine Sonship and of the truth which he taught that he was able to say with true humility, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

In an article in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 355) Mary Baker Eddy enumerates three stages of mental development, essential to spiritual growth, as self-knowledge, humility, and love. Of humility she says (p. 356), "Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing." When one remembers how beautiful the light appears when broken up into its different colors by a prism, this statement by Mrs. Eddy becomes illuminating. Humility is the mental avenue through which a world of spiritual beauty is revealed. The humble thought, purged of a material sense of self, is better able to discern the spiritual real, and thus to manifest the healing power of Truth. Thought that is centered on self is often unresponsive to a spiritual message, but humbleness of thought is receptive to spiritual ideas.

Christ Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing:" and, "If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true." Jesus bore witness to Truth; hence he was able to overcome the false beliefs of sickness and sin and death.

Humility is not expressed by distrust of one's capabilities. True humility recognizes that divine Mind is the source of all capability, and that man reflects the activity, intelligence, freedom, and spontaneity which are his divine heritage. This recognition enlarges human capacity, a fact which has been frequently proved in human history, where men and women have undertaken and carried through splendid tasks through reliance on divine power.

Humility on the part of both practitioner and patient is desirable in the healing of the sick. When Naaman, the great captain of the host of the king of Syria, journeyed to the prophet in search of healing, he was indignant that the latter did not come to him at once, in response to his summons; and he said, "Behold, I thought, He will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the name of the Lord his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper." Naaman apparently expected something dramatic, some recognition to be made of his exalted position; and when he was told to do a very simple thing, to wash in Jordan seven times, he was wroth. But when he became humble enough to obey the simple requirement, he was healed. How precious such Bible stories become when we are able to interpret them in the light of spiritual understanding, and find that they apply to the human problems of today, just as they did to those of so long ago!

One may think that he has tried in vain to obtain his healing, and discouragement or even doubt may seem to hinder him. At such a time, maybe, he could make a further effort to discover the true meaning of humility. One may love mercy and try at all times to do justly, perhaps may even pride himself on doing so, and yet not have learned to walk humbly with God. When one has given up pride of human opinion, self-will, self-seeking of every kind, one has recognized humility and desires it for its worth.

Catching the Calcutta Mail

It is the busiest time of day at the railway station, for the Calcutta mail is due to start in ten minutes. On the steps outside, coolies swarm upon arriving carriages and cars, before they have time to draw up, so that the luggage is out before its owners.

Inside, the space between the waiting rooms and the iron grill which shuts off the platforms is crowded with brown bodies. Some of them lie stretched at full length, sound asleep in spite of the deafening clamor and the stray kicks from hurrying feet which pick their way across to the waiting train.

Some sit in groups, discussing their coming journey; they are not going by the mail, indeed they have another ten hours to wait, but time is nothing. Beside the family party is piled their kit: "luggage boxes" of bright yellow tin, rolls of bedding consisting of cotton straw mats, brightly colored cotton rugs and little hard pillows. There is also a small oval box of pierced brass, containing refreshment, while the large brass water vessel with a screwed-on top and handle is an essential item of their equipment. Fruit sellers pass up and down the platform, thrusting their oranges, pineapples and melons into the carriages, and a Brahmin food seller walks apart with his covered basket of sweetmeats and cakes upon his head. A scent of jasmine floats from the spot where a Muhammadan woman in a silk purdah cloak says farewell to her newly married daughter.

The dining car glitters with glass, silver and scarlet flowers, the white-clad attendants hurrying to the first and second class carriages for dinner orders. White-robed figures move slowly among the throng, and a gray-haired American woman is clamoring for postcards.

A hawker offers a variety of objects. He cannot be persuaded that a pink celluloid parrot does not appeal to the traveler as either a necessary or a desirable adjunct to a thirty-six hour journey across a blazing tropical plain.

There is quite a crowd round the hawker who sells small, cotton-covered air-cushions. All the small boys want to blow them up. An Indian student buys one rather dubiously. It is blown up for him and he carries it at arm's length to his carriage, where he puts it on the seat, but does not sit upon it.

A personage is arriving. Many coolies fuss with his luggage. Servants hover and direct and fall over each other in their attentions. He is dressed in a silk suit and a blue and gold turban. Farewell garlands of jasmine and roses, gold thread with seed pearls, are hung upon his neck. Rosewater is sprinkled on him from a silver vessel; there are salaams, handshakes and smiles.

The surging mass of turbans, topees, caste-marks and twinkling jewelry somehow sorts itself. Brown arms and legs are hanging out of the third class windows. Children wail; doors are slammed. The guard blows his whistle and the Calcutta mail is off at last.

As the train gathers speed, there is a shriek of surprised dismay as the student puts his head out of the window in search of the hawker who sold him the air-cushion; for, alas, when sat upon, the cushion burst.

Wings and Wishes

If I were having wishes
I'd wish for wings.
I think that butterflies
Are such lucky things.

They go so lightly, lightly
On their airy way,
It doesn't seem to matter
If they go or stay.

Pansies have friendly faces,
Where the rainbow clings;
But if I were having wishes
I'd wish for wings!

—W. H. McCLINTOCK, in "Wings and Wishes."

The Bus

It's coming! It's coming!
Over the concrete ribbon it rolls,
'Round the long bends and over the knolls,
Like an animate mass of blue thunder it comes
Till with a swish of clean air and an unmuffled roar
It comes to a halt before the inn door.
It's here! It's here!
With a spitting exhaust, the tireless bulk,
Like a ship from her pier with its mastless blue hulk,
Majestically moves from the inn,
Till its blueness is lost in the fields of green corn
And the wind carries back the note of its horn.
It's gone! It's gone!

HOMER EASTMAN.

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IMPROVED TONE IN RAILS AIDS STOCK MARKET

Many Prominent Shares Are Higher—Closing Is Irregular

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Strength of the rail shares dominated today's stock market, despite occasional selling flurries in miscellaneous isues.

The market was irregular at the finish, although many prominent issues were higher.

Issues gaining 2 to 6 points included New York Central, Pennsylvania, New Haven, Chesapeake & Ohio, Union Pacific, Southern, and Santa Fe.

American Can and Eastman gained about 2, and United States Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas and Woolworth sold up moderately. Allied Chemical, Vanadium, and Worthington were soft spots.

Bethlehem Steel rallied after a 2-point decline. Transfers were arounds 2,500,000 shares.

Seek Higher Freight Rates

The improvement in the rails which first appeared Tuesday, after eight sessions of steady declines, is attributed both to completion of liquidation and to unofficial reports of progress in the plan of the carriers to request an upward revision of freight rates to restore their earning power and protect their credit.

The copper issues generally worked lower, although they have been so thoroughly deflated that losses were small.

The Department of Labor's commodity price index as announced as of the date, April 15, showed a further decline of 1½ per cent from a month earlier. This tabulation, embracing 550 commodities, is the most inclusive one published. It shows that the current dollar will buy as much as would $1.36 in 1926.

Call money again renewed at 1½ per cent, but was abundantly offered in the outside market at 1. Some bond houses are so confident that cheap money will eventually bring a thoroughly good bond market that they are adding to their sales forces.

Bonds Reactionary

Reaction was the dominant characteristic of the bond market today. Lower prices appeared in all grades of bonds, though a few of the gilt-edge loans held firm. A period of settlement among the high-grade issues was not surprising inasmuch as they have enjoyed a considerable period of rising prices.

United States Treasury and Liberty loans, which have shown the most consistent strength recently, lost from the smallest fractions up to 9-32 of a point on moderate sales. The downward trend appeared amcng such high-grade corporate loans as Union Pacific 4s of 1968, Consolidated Gas of Ned York 5½s, Detroit Edison 4½s3, Western Union 5s, and Standard Oil of New York 4½s. Most of these losses, however, were minor fractions. A few issues of comparable standing were firm.

The widest losses were scored by the more speculative corporate and foreign issues. Colombian 6s of October, 1961, Chilean 6s of 1960, and German Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, led the decline in the foreign group. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 and Sao Paulo 7s of 1940 made good gains.

ADJUSTMENT ASKED FOR FREIGHT RATES

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Presidents of the eastern railroads, representing all lines east of the Mississippi, today voted to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to restore freight rates to a level which, in the judgment of the commission, will protect the credit of the carriers.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1 @1½	1 @1½
Four to six months	1½@1¾	1¾@1¾

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	27½d	27½d
Bar silver in London	12 1/16d	12⅝d
Bar gold in London	84s 9¾d	84s 9¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2	Budapest	8½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	3	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	4.86⅝	4.86⅛	4.8665
Cables	4.86⅞	4.86⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¼	.0391⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391½	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381¾	.2382	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1405½	.1407
Cs'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2678	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01203¼	.01203¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4018	.40173¼	.402
Hungary—pengo	.17443¾	.17443¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677½	.2677½	.2682
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1123
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.10805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1063¼	.1060	.163
Sweden—krona	.2681½	.2681	.2682
Switz'land—franc	.1928½	.1928	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01765¼	.01765¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3435	.3412½	
Shanghai—tael	.3000	.3000	
India—rupee	.3622	.3622	.3650
Japan—yen	.4961	.4960	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5675
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3082	.3121	.4342
Brazil—milreis	.0699	.0699	.1082
Chile—peso	.1305	.1305	1.2135
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3785	.3800	.46
Uruguay—peso	.8660	.8660	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
19¾	11⅝	..	Ahlstrom	1100	19¾	19¼	19¾	+¼
12	12	..	Allegh pf	100	12	12	12	..
33	26	..	Allegh & Wstrn	100	26	26	26	..
23⅛	23⅛	1.60	Adams Exp	1100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
23¾	23¼	..	Adams Mill	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
12⅜	12	1.00	Addressograph	1100	12⅜	12	12	..
103⅝	103⅛	3	Air Reduction	8300	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	..
19⅝	19⅝	..	Airway El	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
17⅞	17⅞	.60	Alaska Jun	2000	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
46⅛	36	1.00	Allegh Corp	8100	46⅛	45¼	45¼	−⅛
23¾	23¾	..	Allegh pf	900	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
117	113½	6	Allied Ch & D	200	117	117	117	..
162⅜	111	6	Allied Chem	11100	117½	111	111	−1¼
18	18	1	Allied Chem pf	1300	18	18	18	..
18⅞	10½	1	Al. Pert Cem	400	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
22	16¾	1	Amerada	1200	16¾	16½	16½	−¼
43⅝	38	3†	Am Bk Note	1000	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	..
14	14	..	Am Ag Chem pf	100	14	14	14	..
17⅞	..	..	Am Bank S pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
12⅝	8	..	Am Br Serv	400	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
42	31	6	Am Br Serv pf	100	42	42	42	..
128⅝	98¼	7†	Am Can	38800	128⅝	126¾	127¾	+1⅝
153¼	145	7†	Am Can pf	300	153¼	153¼	153¼	+1¼
36⅝	18¾	3	Am Car & F	100	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
48	18	3	Am Chain	100	18	18	18	..
48⅝	28½	3†	Am Chicle	400	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+⅝
21½	11	1.40	Am Colortype	100	13½	13½	13½	..
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Al	400	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
81⅜	26⅝	..	Am & Forv	13300	29	28⅝	28⅝	−⅜
39⅜	38½	7	Am Hide	200	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	..
72⅝	53	4	Am Int Corp	800	54	53⅝	53⅝	−⅛
31⅜	18⅛	3	Am Ice	400	20½	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
28	13⅝	..	Am Int Corp	400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
20⅜	14⅝	2	Am Loco	400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
24½	19	7	Am Loco pf	200	19	19	19	..
23½	10¾	..	Am Metals	100	11	11	11	−⅛
49⅛	48	6	Am Met 6%	300	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
57½	49¾	3†	Am News	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
39⅝	10	..	Am Nat G pf	10	39	39	39	..
66⅝	38	1§	Am Pw&Lt	3400	39	38	38	..
102	94⅜	8	Am P&L 6	100	97	97	97	−3¾
83	78	5	Am P&L pf A	100	83	83	83	..
88	78⅝	5	Am P&L pf st	100	78	78	78	..
21½	12½	.60	Am Radiat	700	13	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
37⅝	18⅛	..	Am Roll Mill	1900	18	18	18	..
68	42	5	Am Saf Raz	400	53½	53½	53½	..
42	33½	5	Am Ship Bld	300	33½	33½	33½	..
58⅛	30¼	4	Am Smelt	400	31¾	30¾	31⅛	..
9½	1⅝	..	Am Solvents	200	2	2	2	..
31¼	12½	3	Am Stl Fnd	100	14½	14½	14½	−½
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	200	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
108½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
201⅝	164½	9	Am Tel&Tel	37000	169¼	168	168¼	−1¼
99¾	44½	2	Am Wat W	18800	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	−⅜
70	45	3	Am W W ct	100	45	45	45	..
11⅞	6⅛	..	Am Wool	400	7	7	7	..
39½	21	..	Am Wool pf	1400	32	27	27	−3¾
8¾	4⅛	..	Am Zinc	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
43⅜	24⅝	1½	Anaconda	31600	25¾	24⅝	25⅛	−⅛
19⅛	11⅛	..	Andes Cop	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
18	8	..	Arch Dan	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	200	45	45	45	..
4⅛	2⅜	..	Arm Ill A	700	2½	2	2	..
2⅞	1¼	..	Arm Ill B	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
47	14⅞	..	Arm Ill pf	200	18	15	15	−3
21½	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅜
10⅛	5	..	Art Loom	10	5	5	5	..
28⅞	8¾	2†	Asso Apparl	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
29⅝	19½	2½	Asso Dry G	400	21	20⅝	20⅝	−⅜
84	80	7	Asso DG pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..
203⅜	148¼	10	Atchison	1300	158	149¾	150⅛	−1⅜
108¼	102½	5	Atchison pf	400	107	106	107	−1
120	85¼	7	Atl Coast L	1400	90¼	86¼	90¼	+3¼
53½	36	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	36	36	36	..
17⅝	12½	1	Atl Refin	800	13⅝	13½	13⅝	−⅛
99⅞	88	6	Atlas Fwd pf	130	89¼	88	89¼	+1
295⅛	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	23900	215½	198	210	−4¼
24⅛	20	3	Austin N A	1400	20½	20¼	20¼	..
4⅝	3	1.82	Auto Cred	100	3½	3½	3½	..
2⅝	1	..	Auto Sales	100	1	1	1	−⅛
6⅛	3	..	Aviation	1300	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
			—B—					
27⅞	14½	1¾	Baldwin	1400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
87⅞	53¼	5	Balt & O	400	58	54⅜	55⅛	−1⅛
80½	70⅝	4	Balt & O pf	400	77	75⅛	75⅛	−1⅛
107	101⅛	6½	Bamber pf	10	102½	102½	102½	−1
113⅛	108	7	Bangor&A pf	20	110½	110	110	..
14½	6⅜	1	Barnsdall A	2000	7	6⅞	7	..
111	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	110	110	110	−1
62	48½	3	Beechnut	100	48½	48½	48½	−½
25½	15⅝	1	Bendix	1400	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
70⅜	39¼	4	Beth Steel	64500	42⅝	41	42⅜	+1⅜
29	17	1½	Blaw Knox	100	17	17	17	−⅛
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	33¾	32	33⅜	+1⅜
3	1⅝	..	Booth Fish	100	2	1¾	1¾	−⅛
76½	61⅜	3†	Borden	1300	63⅞	62	63⅛	+⅛
30¾	17¾	1	Borg Warner	400	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
23⅜	11½	..	Bot M A pf	100	11½	11½	11½	..
22¾	10½	1½†	Briggs	1700	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
5¼	2	..	Brockway	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
69⅜	53⅞	4	Bkyn Man T	400	54½	54½	54½	..
94½	85⅝	6	Bkyn Man pf	300	91½	91	91	..
58	31¾	5	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	100	34½	34½	34½	..
129⅜	102	5	Bkyn Un G	1200	107	104¾	107	+2
15	8	..	Bruns Balke	500	9	8⅝	9	..
34½	21¼	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	−⅝
49½	35	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	40	40	40	..
5⅝	3⅝	..	Budd Mfg	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
13	7½	1	Budd Wheel	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
23	10	..	Bullard	1100	11	11	11	−⅛
51	9	..	Burns Br A	100	15	15	15	..
33¾	21½	1	Burroughs	1100	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
69¾	33½	..	Byers	6000	36⅛	34½	36	+1⅝
			—C—					
53	30½	2	Calif Pack	900	34	33¾	33¾	−⅛
16⅝	11⅜	1	Campbell	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	−⅛
43⅜	28¼	..	Calu & Ariz	100	27½	27½	27½	−⅜
11½	6	..	Calu & Hecla	400	6	6	6	..
43	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	3600	40¾	39⅞	40⅜	+⅜
45⅜	24⅞	1¼	Can Pac	4000	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	−⅜
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
121½	62⅜	6	Case Thresh	21300	63⅝	63¼	63¼	−⅜
82½	24½	3	Caterpillar	1500	35	34½	34	−⅜
4	2⅜	..	Cav-Dobbs	50	3¼	2¾	3¼	..
13⅜	4½	..	Celotex ct	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
16	8⅞	..	Celanese	300	9½	9½	9⅜	−⅛
24⅞	19	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	19	19	19	−⅛
70	57¼	7	Cent Rib pf	10	64½	64½	64½	..
30½	15¼	1½	Cerro de P	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
7½	3¼	..	Cert-Teed	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅜
23½	8⅝	..	Checker Cab	300	10⅜	10	10⅜	..
54½	36	3	Ches Corp	1500	38	37	38	+⅛
46½	36⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	38	36½	36⅝	−⅝
7½	4⅝	..	Chi Gt West	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
26⅝	11⅜	..	Chi Gt West pf	1100	20½	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
15⅜	7⅛	..	Chi M&StP pf	600	8⅝	7⅞	8	−⅛
75¼	29	4	Chi & NW	100	31½	31½	31½	..
15½	6½	..	Chi Pneu	400	8⅝	8	8⅜	−⅛
35	16½	..	Chi Pneu pf	400	18	17½	18	−⅛
65½	34⅝	5	Chi RI	1600	36½	35⅝	35⅝	−⅝
101	72	7	Chi RI 7%	100	72	70½	70½	−2
12¾	10½	..	Chick Cot O	200	10½	10½	10½	..
33¾	18½	2.40	Childs	300	20	19⅞	20	+½
35⅜	15⅞	1	Chrysler	7500	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+⅛
37⅜	30½	3.80‡	City Ice	400	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	..
90	77½	6½	City Ice pf	10	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	−⅝
4⅜	2½	..	City Stores	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
16¼	8⅜	..	Col Sea Oil	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
170	141½	6	Coca Cola	1800	143½	139⅝	143½	+1¼
50½	41¾	2½	Col Palm	100	44	44	44	..
17⅜	9	..	Collins & A	1100	13½	11⅜	11⅜	−1
104½	101¾	6	Col Palm pf	100	102	102	102	−½
32¼	14½	2	Colo F&I	600	14⅜	14½	14⅜	..
18	14¾	..	Colo F&I N	400	15	14¾	14¾	..
45⅝	22½	2‡	Colum Gas	11000	26	24⅜	25¾	+1⅜
111⅝	62½	5†	Col Carbon	4500	67½	64½	67	+3¼
16⅞	7⅝	¾	Col Graph	3800	8⅜	7⅝	8⅛	..
23¼	15	..	Com Cred	100	18½	18½	18⅝	−⅛
104	104	6½	Com Cr 1pf xw	200	104	104	104	..
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	200	86½	85½	85½	..
34	22½	2	Com Inv Tr	1800	23½	23⅜	23½	+⅛
21½	12	1	Com Sol	1700	12½	12	12⅛	..
12	8	.40	Commwlth Sv	8500	8	8	8	−⅛
100⅜	91½	6	Com Sv 6pf	200	96½	94½	96⅛	+⅛
12⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum	1100	8	8⅛	8	−⅛
15	5	..	Con Film	600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
18⅞	13¼	2	Con Film pf	100	13⅜	13¼	13¼	−⅛
109⅜	82½	4	Con Gas	8600	91	87½	90¼	+2¼
105⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	300	105	105	104½	−⅛
18⅝	12	1	Con Laundries	100	13½	13¼	13¼	−⅛
43⅜	38	6	Con Ry C pf	400	39⅛	38	38⅛	−⅜
1¾	¾	..	Con Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	..
30	10	..	Cont Bak A	1000	11¼	10½	11	−⅛
80	41	..	Cont Bak B	400	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	..
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Bak pf	300	50	48½	48½	−1½
63⅜	45¼	3½	Cont Can	8600	47¾	46⅝	46⅝	−1⅛
51⅞	35⅝	2.40	Cont Ins	1100	40	39½	39½	−⅜
4½	1⅝	..	Cont Motors	1100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
12	6	..	Cont Oil	1800	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
12	3¾	..	Cont Shars	1900	4½	3¾	3¾	..
86⅝	59½	3†	Corn Prod	3000	61½	59⅝	61⅛	+1⅝
15	8¼	..	Coty	700	9⅜	9	9	−⅛
34½	27	2†	Cream of Wh	100	28	28	28	−⅛
8⅜	4½	..	Crosley	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
38⅜	30	..	Crown Cork	100	30	30	30	−1
34⅝	30½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1000	32	32	32	−1½
61	43¾	..	Crucible	1800	44⅝	43½	43½	−⅝
2⅝	⅞	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1	1	1	..
5⅛	3	..	Cuba Co	100	3	3	3	−⅛
44	35	6	Cuba Dy pf	1200	37⅜	37½	37½	..
5¾	2½	..	Cub Am S	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
1¼	¼	..	Cub Dom S	300	¾	¾	¾	..
48⅜	37¼	4	Cudahy	2600	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	−⅛
107⅝	74	6	Curtis Pub	1000	83	81	82⅝	+1⅝
5⅞	2⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	17900	3	2¾	2⅞	..
8½	3⅛	..	Curtiss Wr A	1700	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
41	31	..	Cutler	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	−1⅛
			—D—					
23	10½	..	Davison	400	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
27	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	20	20	20	−⅜
157½	122½	9	Delw & Hud	100	132	128	128	−4
102	53¾	4	Del Lac & W	700	57½	55	57½	+3½
23	14⅞	..	Diamond M	1100	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
26	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	−⅛
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
24	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	100	15½	15½	15½	..
107	77¾	4†	Dupont	6700	79½	75¾	78	+2¼
124	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	120¾	120¼	120¾	..
			—E—					
185¾	137¾	8†	East Kodak	4000	143	137½	141	+3½
21⅞	10¼	1.00	Eaton Axle	1300	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+⅝
11⅜	3¼	..	Elkhorn	100	7½	7½	7½	..
74⅝	44⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	700	47¾	47¼	47¼	−1¼
25⅞	6	..	El Boat	700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
40⅝	38	1	Elec P&L	1500	39⅜	37¾	38⅝	+⅝
88⅜	86	.6	El P&L 6pf	100	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+1⅜
98	90½	.6	Elec Sto Bat	1400	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	+⅛
41	30	.5	End John	100	32	32	32	−1
38⅝	27½	2½	Equit Bldg	400	30	28	29⅜	+⅜
39⅜	15½	..	Erie	8800	19	18⅛	18	−⅛
48⅝	30	4	Erie 1 pf	800	30	29	30	+⅛
13⅜	6½	..	Eureka Vac	100	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
8⅝	4½	..	Evans Auto L	300	41¼	41¼	41¼	−⅝
			—F—					
3	1	..	Fairbanks	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
11¾	4⅜	..	Fairbanks pf	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
26	15½	..	Fed Dept St	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	−⅛
48⅞	34⅝	1½†	Fed L&ST	1600	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	−⅝
7⅝	3	..	Fed Motor T	100	3	3	3	..
20	20	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	20	20	20	..
56½	40	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	40	40	40	−1
19¾	12	1	Firestone	1600	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
89	84½	4	Firestone pf	100	84½	84½	84½	..
59	41	2½	First Nat St	1500	43½	42½	43½	+1½
..	..	..	Fisk Rubber	2200	3¼	3	3	−⅛
35½	24	1½	Flintkote B	100	25	25	25	..
18⅝	8⅛	..	Florsheim S	100	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
144⅜	123¾	3	Foster & Wh	8700	131	129	129	−2
32½	23¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	100	31½	31½	31½	+⅛
38⅞	11¾	4	Fox A	72500	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
43¼	34¾	..	Freeport Tx	3700	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
			—G—					
90	47½	3	Gamewell	200	48⅜	48	48½	..
7⅜	5⅛	..	Gardner A	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
17⅝	4⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
73⅛	54½	4	Gen Am Tk	3700	57½	56⅝	56⅝	−⅝
47	18½	2	Gen Asphalt	1700	20⅜	20	20	−⅛
25⅜	11⅛	1	Gen Baking	1100	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
8⅝	3½	..	Gen Cable A	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
13	3	..	Gen Cable pf	100	3	3	3	..
63	30	..	Gen Cable pf	100	30	30	30	−1
144⅝	93⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	46400	98⅝	96⅝	97⅜	−⅝
19⅝	11⅞	.80	Gen Foods	1700	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
58	45⅝	3	Gen Mills	1700	47⅝	47	47⅛	−⅜
50	40	3	Gen Mills cv pf	100	48	48	48	−⅛
31⅜	16⅝	..	Gen Motors	17100	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
13⅝	6¾	..	Gen Motors cv pf	1000	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
30	20	1	Gen Outdoor A	100	20	20	20	−⅛
30	20	1	Gen Outdoor B	100	20	20	20	−⅛
30	20	1	Gen Outdoor pf	100	20	20	20	−⅛
30	20	1	Gen Outdoor pf ww	100	20

DOWN TREND IN CHICAGO STEEL ACTIVITY SEEN

Producers Reduce to Actual Consuming Needs—Building Call Strong

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 21—Iron and steel production is declining fast. Following last week's two-point reduction to 48 per cent, steel making has receded almost to 45 per cent. With the blowing out of a federal stack at South Chicago, only three merchant blast furnace stacks in this district are active.

This rigorous curtailment is a scaling down of production to actual consuming requirements. Neither pig iron nor semi-finished steel henceforth will be piled. If the vacation schedules of leading producers are a criterion, production in July will be at an extremely low ebb.

Appraising demand from major consuming outlets, building is relatively strong. Automotive demand is easing off gradually. Steel pipe backlogs are dwindling, with numerous projects lacking financing. Railroad buying is negligible, save for track fastenings. Implement manufacturers are virtually out of the steel market until fall.

Tank work, of which nearly 50,000 for the East Texas oil fields is pending, hinges upon a prorating of production. For the Northern Pacific under frames, 6000 tons of steel is being placed this week. Wire-fencing buying in rural districts is past its spring peak.

Prices are in an indecisive state. Scrap, while weak, has given no further ground. At least two railroads are throwing down their scrap in preference to accepting current low offers.

Wire nail and plain wire quotations are soft. Plates, shapes and bars are scarcely tested. Efforts are being made to advance strip. New sheet classifications, imposing higher prices, may stimulate specifying against second quarter contracts just before the turn of the quarter.

DIVIDENDS

Electric Bond & Share declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in common on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 5.

Southern Pacific Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable July 1 to stock of record May 28.

Thatcher Manufacturing declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40c on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Boston & Albany Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.50 due at this time, payable June 30 to stock of record May 29.

Stone & Webster Inc., declared a dividend of 75c a share on the capital stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 16.

Pressed Steel Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 1.

Glidden Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Industrial Rayon Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

Houdaille Hershey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the class A, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

International Salt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Fifth Avenue Bus Securities declared the regular quarterly dividend of 18 cents, payable June 29 to stock of record June 13.

Loew's, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 13.

New York Transportation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 27 to stock of record June 12.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regularly quarterly dividend of $2.25, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

General Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and $2 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of Record June 20.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 29.

American Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock or record June 15.

Hudson Motor Car Co. declared a dividend of 25 cents, the same as three months ago, payable July 1 to stock of record June 11.

Mapes Consolidated Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 75 cents a share. Three months ago a similar extra was paid.

Rubberoid Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

United Biscuit Company of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Incorporated Investors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 18.

National Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 29.

Crucible Steel declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Consolidated Railroads of Cuba declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Philadelphia Company declared the usual extra dividend of 15 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable July 31 to stock of record July 1.

Garlock Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable July 1.

National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 12.

General American Investors Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Public Utility Earnings

CITIES SERVICE CO.

	1931	1930
April gross	$3,436,088	$5,197,022
Net af int. etc	2,230,925	4,600,423
*Sur af pf divs	1,617,460	3,986,963
13 mos gross	53,715,817	52,650,042
Net af int, etc.	39,794,675	44,056,128
*Sur af pf divs	32,433,116	36,971,739

*Available for common dividends and reserves.

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT
(Engineers Public Service Co. System)

	1931	1930
April gross	$1,311,888	$1,374,126
Net op rev	578,302	614,782
12 mos gross	16,678,422	16,791,355
Net op rev	7,256,307	7,105,721
Surp aft chgs	4,312,937	4,507,255

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELEC. CO.

	1931	1930
April gross	$544,894	$537,278
Net op rev	229,868	212,370
12 mos gross	6,347,657	6,586,919
Net op rev	2,702,369	2,724,400
Surp aft chgs	2,072,704	2,058,929

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

	1931	1930
*April gross	$3,304,276	$3,642,122
†Bal aft tax & chgs	1,526,457	1,342,484
*4 mos gross	12,787,113	12,475,491
†Bal aft tax & chgs	5,576,001	5,327,670

*Includes other income. †Before depreciation.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations 1 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	80	80½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	69¾	69⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	62	61¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	45	45
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	99½	99½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103½	103
Amer Ag Chem 7s '41	103¾	103½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	85¾	85¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100¼	100
Amer Inter 5½s 49	87	87
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	128½	128⅝
Amer T&T col 4s '46	106⅝	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109⅛	108⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	109⅛	108⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	116¼	110
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103	103
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '78	105	104¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	73	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	79⅞
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	89¼	89¼
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	93¾	93¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100½	100⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¼	113¼
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	43⅛	43⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88	88
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	50¾	50¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98	98
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	83	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	100⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	90½	89⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101⅞	101⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103¼	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 1s 5s ct '48	107¼	107⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	101¾	101⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108⅜	108⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109½	109⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	114⅝	114½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	106	106
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101⅜	101
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	108⅞	108⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅝	101⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	106	105¾
Buff Gas & El 4½s	106⅜	106½
Bur CRN 5s	102¾	102¾
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	101¾	101⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	102	101⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	102	101⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	107½	107½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	107½	107½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	107½	107⅜
Can North 4½s '35	103	102¼
Can North deb 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88½	88¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	93¾	93½
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103⅛
Can South 5s A '62	107¾	107¾
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	58	58
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¾	108¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112¾	112½
Certainteed 5½s '48	38	38
Ches Corp 5s '47	99	98⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	102½	102½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106⅜	106⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	102¼	102
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	68½	68½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	103⅜	103½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109½	109½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	33½	33½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	62	61
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	92½	92½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19¼	19¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	56½	56
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	88	88
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	77¾	77
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93¾	90
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	87	85½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	79⅝	79½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104¼	104¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115⅞	115⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	89¾	89¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	89¾	89
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98	97½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	95⅛	95⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98¾	98
Clev CC&StL Cairo 4½s	98⅝	98⅝
Colonial Oil 6s '38	54¾	54
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	102½	101¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	97	96⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	96½	96¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	96⅞	96¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	101	101
Com nv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¾	105⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¾	107
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	91	88
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	6	6
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41½	41½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105⅛	105¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	98½	98¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103⅝	103¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 stamped	103¾	103¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	89¾	89¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	68	68
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	105	104¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	57	57
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	82	82
Dul S Sh & Ath R 5s	104½	104½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105⅞	105½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	73½	72
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	71¾	71¾
Erie RR gen 4s '95	86½	86
Erie RR ref 5s '67	75¼	75
Erie RR gen lien	77	77
Erie RR gen 5s '75	74½	74½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96¾	96¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s B	90¼	90½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	90	90
Gannett 6s '43	78	77½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	88½	88
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97¾	97¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	78½	78
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94½	94½
Gen Riv 6s	112	112
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	38	37⅝
Goodrich 1st 4½s '47	96¾	96¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	89¾	89¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108¼	108¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113	113
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98⅝	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97½	97½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103½	103½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	110¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s	62	62
Har Riv Pc 4s	94	94
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	106	106
Houston Oil 5½s '40	90¼	90¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56	56
Hudson & Man adj In 5s '57	77½	77½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99½
Humble Oil 4s '37	100¾	100¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103¼	103
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅝	106½
Ill Central 4s '53	80	80
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	86¼	86
Ill Central 4¾s '66	79	78½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	83¼	83¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	90½	90
Ind Limestone 6s '41	38	38
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¼	94¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	80	79½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	93¾	92½
Inter Match Corp 8s '47	89½	88½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67⅝	67
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67	65½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	84½	84½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	75	75
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	55½	55½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	80	80
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	67½	67½
Int Paper 6s '55	48¼	48
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	70	70
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	74	71¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88	87
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	81	79½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	95¾	95¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	58⅝	58⅝
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	107	106⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	94¼	92
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97	97
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98¾	98¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¾	101¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	104	104
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102½	102
Lautaro Ns '54	50	49⅝
Lehigh C&N 4½s A	100	100
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	86¾	86⅝
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	99½	99½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	109¾	109¾
Low's Inc 6s '41	95½	93⅜
L&O Cin Lex 4½s	81	81
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43	43
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104⅜	104⅜
L&N 3s StL div '80	68½	68½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	55	53½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	49	48
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93¾	93¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98¾	98½
Meade 6s' 45 ww	75½	74
Metro Edison 4½s '68	103¼	102½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	108¼	108¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	45	45
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	103¾
Mil El Ry&Lt 5s '71	104	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	104
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	84½	84½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	90½	90½
Min StP & SSM 6½s	96½	96½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89½	89½
Mo K & T pi 5s 'A '62	97½	96½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	87¾	87¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	84	84
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	83¾	83½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	83¼	83¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	83	83¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	71	70½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	106½	106⅜
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101	101
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84½	84½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	103⅝	103⅝
Newark Gas 5s	108½	108½
Newberry 5½s	91	91
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107	106⅞
New Jersey Power 4½s	103½	103½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¼	93¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86⅝	86
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	96½	95¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101¼	100⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97½	97¼
NYC&HR rfg 4½s N	97¼	97
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¾	105½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	106
NYC M C col 3½s '98	83½	83⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	77½	77
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	93½	93½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	99¾	99¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51 A	78	78
NY Edison 5s '44	107	107

	High	Low
NY GEL H&P gur m 4s '39	103½	103½
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	64¾	63¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	64	63¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	109¾	108¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114½	114⅜
NY Dist & W gen 4s '38	61¾	61¾
NY Out & W rfg 4s '55	58¾	58¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104½	104½
NY Tel deb 4s '49	110⅛	110⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅛	108¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	97½	97½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	79¾	79¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	102	102
Niag Share 5½s '50	98⅝	98⅝
Norf Southern rfg A '81	31⅝	31⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	99¾	99¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	38	37
North Am Co 5s '61	99¾	99⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	104	103⅞
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67¾	67¾
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	86	86
Nor Pacific 6s R 1961	111¾	110¾
Nor State Pow B A '41	104	104⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	111¾	111⅝
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	106⅞	106¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	89¾	89
Otis Steel 6s '41	91	91
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	77	74
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	75½	75
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	84¾	84
Paibe Ex inc 7s '37	83	83
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100¾	100¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95⅞	94⅞
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102¼	102
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109¾	109¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	110
Penn Railroad 4½s	98⅞	98⅜
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100¼	100¼
Pere Marquette 4s '56	86¾	86½
Philips Pet 5½s '39	63¾	63⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103¾	103⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅝	98⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80½	79¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	90½	90½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105¼	104¾
Pitts CCC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91¾	91¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	39⅛	38½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105	104⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99	98⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	81	80⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '40	89	88⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	95	94½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	103¼	102⅝
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	88½	87
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	78	78
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	99	98⅛
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	89	89
Revere Cop & Br 6s '46	68	67
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	34⅝	34½
St Louis I&S 4s B&O div '33	94½	93
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	66½	66
St Louis ¾ SF 4½s '78	55½	55
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	79⅞	79⅞
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	100⅜	100⅜
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	80½	75
St Louis SW con 4s '32	80	80½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	80½	80
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 gen	55½	55½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96¼	96⅛
Seabd Al con 6s '45	12	12
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	8⅛	8⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	7	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81½	81
Shell Union 5s '47	69½	68¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71¾	71½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	10	10
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	105¼	105⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	68½	68
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83	83
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	91¾	91⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103¼	103¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '43	100¼	100¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106	106
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	93¾	93¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94½	94½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92½	91¾
Southern Pacific col 5s '46	103¼	103⅛
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100⅞	100½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	78½	78¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107¾	103½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	104¾	104½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108¾	108¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93¾	93½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	80
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102½	102½
Texas Corp 5s '44	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	83	81¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34¾	33¾
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	102	102
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103½	103½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104½	104½
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	104½	104½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	88	88
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101	101
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¾	94½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101½	101½
Union Pacific 4½s '27	101½	101½
United Rubber Cn 5s '47	85½	85
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100½	100
Util Pow & Lt 6s '30 ww	81½	65¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	74	73½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	80	79½
Wabash RR 4½s '76	87½	87
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103½	103⅜
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105¾	105¼
Warners Bros Pict 6s '39	32½	30¼
West Pac Pow 5½s '46	106½	106½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106½	106½
Western Electric 5s '44	106½	106½
Western Maryland 4s '52	70½	70¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	80½	80½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	78½	78
Western Union 5s '50	91½	91½
Western Union 5s '51	101	101
Western Union 4½s '36	100½	100⅜
Western Union 5s '60	101	100⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	79	79
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	91½	91
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97	97
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	43½	42½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	80½	80½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	100¼	100¼
Youngstown Sheet R.	99½	99

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 16	May 15
3½s '47	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.21				
1st 4½s '47	103.13	103.10	103.11					
4th 4½s '38	104.30	104.27	104.27	104.30				
4th 4½s reg	104.27	104.27	104.27	104.27				
US 3½s '47 March	102.09	102.01	102.09					
US 3½s '43 June	102.08	102.01	102.08					
US 3½s '47	103.18	103.16	103.18					
US 3½s '56	107.21	107.16	107.16	107.23				
US 4s '54	109.19	109.16	109.17	109.22				
US 4½s '52	114.00	113.30	113.30	114.00				

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, rate 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50	47¾
Akershus 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	41	41
Antioquia 7s B '45	43	43
Antioquia 7s C '45	43	43
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	68	68
Argentine Gov 6s June	77	74½
Argentine Gov 6s May	78¾	76
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '59	76½	74
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	77½	76¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	77½	74¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	77¾	77¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	76½	75¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	77	75
Australia 4½s '56	52	51½
Australia 5s '55	57¾	56¾
Australia 5s '57	57	57
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	93½	93½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	100⅜	100½
Austria Hydro 6½s	82¾	82¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	111	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115½	115½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¾	110½
Bergen 5s '60	98	98
Berlin (City) 6s '58	73	73
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	76¼	76¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	75¼	75¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	11½	11½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	14	14
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20	20
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	43	42
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	42	41
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	42	41
Brazil (US) 8s '41	55	54
Bremen 7s '35	97	97
Brisbane 5s '58	41	41
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71¼	1
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	58¾	58¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	70½	65
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	53	45
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	39	37
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	31	31
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	55¾	55
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	58½	56½
Chile (Bank) 8s '62	53½	51½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	56	49
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	56	54
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	37¼	36
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	56	50
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	51	51
Chile (Rep) 7s '43	60	60
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	56	50
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	45	45
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	45	45
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	55	55
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	44	42
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	44	41½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '

SAYS PEOPLE GETTING OUT OF DEBT FAST

Publisher Asserts Huge Sum Monthly Going Into Securities and Paying Loans

Hugh Bancroft, publisher of the Wall Street Journal, Boston News Bureau, Philadelphia Financial Journal and Barron's, speaking before the Philadelphia Bond Club, on the subject of "1931 to Date," said in part as follows:

"So far this year we haven't been buying very much, but we have been getting out of debt very fast. From Jan. 1, 1926, to Oct. 1, 1929, during 45 months of prosperity, this country was absorbing $680,000,000 net of new securities every month in excess of securities retired by refunding operations, but we were increasing our borrowings on securities about $150,000,000 a month. From Oct. 1, 1929, to April 1, 1931, 18 months of depression, we have been absorbing $550,000,000 net of new securities each month, and have been paying off loans on securities at the rate of $400,000,000 a month.

"While many security loans have been liquidated by the transfer of ownership from borrower to lender, a process which unfortunately is going on extensively in other fields, yet after making all proper allowances for such transactions it seems clear that we are individually saving and getting out of debt at a remarkable rate. That is one of the reasons why business is bad, but it is preparing a strong foundation for better business to come.

"General business, as measured by the various accepted adjusted indices, has managed to keep a trifle above the very low levels established in December or January. Wholesale commodity prices have continued to decline, though much less rapidly than in 1930. Bradstreet's Index of Commodity Prices is back to the levels of 1913, thus finally wiping out the whole of the war inflation of wholesale prices.

"Retail prices have not yet fallen anything like as much as the prices of practically all the major commodities, and that explains in large measure our present difficulties."

Mr. Bancroft believes that with important exceptions there must be far-reaching adjustments in wages and salaries to correspond with the decline in the cost of living, present and prospective, before the depression can end.

Short Week Backed As Employment Aid

Establishment of a universal five-day week for labor was recommended as a solution to the unemployment problem by John W. McCormack of South Boston, Representative in Congress, at the annual spring dinner of the Credit Union League held at the Westminster Hotel last evening. He said that this "would automatically provide for a 14 per cent increase in the number of workers."

More coöperation on the part of business men also will aid in the unemployment solution, he said, pointing out that the entire problem cannot be left entirely to the Federal Government, which is doing all that can be reasonably expected.

Mr. McCormack said that he hoped it would never be necessary for the Government to regulate private business. "This," he pointed out, "would be a step toward public ownership of business, which would mean extinction of individualism."

Other speakers were Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer; Charles W. Harvey, president of the Credit Union League, who presided; Joseph E. Warner, Attorney General; Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxes; Louis Brehm, director of service and relations of the Post Office Department in Washington, and R. F. Bergengren, executive secretary of the National Extension Bureau of the Credit Unions.

Noise Abatement Study Is Planned

Boston is noisy! The city government has taken cognizance of the fact and established a commission to find out whether the city's noises can be lessened. The civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is represented on the commission, points out that it is a good idea to devote attention to the noises with the purpose of eliminating as many as possible by intelligent effort.

The bureau predicts that the study will reveal sufficient law for noise abatement, but says the police force is already overburdened with the enforcement of so many laws that it will be unable to become a continuous "hush" agency.

Real improvement along these lines, it says, will come from educational efforts. "The new commission might profit by the recent smoke abatement controversy. Intelligent enforcement of existing laws was attempted. A well-equipped smoke abatement division was established and the work is being carried out in the fire room rather than in the court room. We are certain that results have been much better than if ruthless application of the criminal law had been attempted."

IMMORAL BOOKS BANNED

WORCESTER, Mass., May 21 (AP)—Books and magazines depicting sex and underworld plots of an objectionable nature are to be banned officially in this city in a sweeping crusade started yesterday to keep stores and circulating libraries under close surveillance.

LIQUIDATION OF RAIL BONDS UNREASONING

So Says Lisman, Who Sees Sellers Governed by Fear

NEW YORK, May 21—"There is wide difference between a company's or companies' being in poor credit and in being bankrupt. Wall Street, and many scared investors, seem to think now that because certain railroad bonds are likely to be no longer legal investments for trustees and savings banks at the end of 1931, such bonds are likely to stop altogether the payment of interest and should be sold at any price. This, of course, is obviously absurd," according to F. J. Lisman.

"The present seems to be another case of a continuous silent panic where people are governed by fear, not by reasoning.

"It has just been announced that St. Louis-San Francisco Railway is going to meet its maturity of nearly $10,000,000 of underlying mortgage bonds. Meanwhile the fact that this maturity was overhanging seems to have depreciated the price of the $226,000,000 prior lien and general mortgage bonds nearly $50,000,000 and the $115,000,000 of preferred and common show a decrease in value, within six months, of another $50,000,000.

"St. Louis Southwestern has a maturity a year hence of $20,000,000 consolidated mortgage 4s, which even a year ago could have been extended easily by the sale—not far from par—of the unifying 5s reserved to take them up.

Physical Condition of Roads

"Meanwhile Southern Pacific has bought a large amount of St. Louis Southwestern stock. It is not likely, therefore, that the largest stockholder who could reëstablish the credit of the St. Louis Southwestern with the greatest of ease would allow its stock to be wiped out by a default in payment of a junior mortgage. The recent decline in junior bonds and stocks of this company has also been greater in amount than the maturing bonds.

"Many similar situations exist elsewhere. Of course, declining earnings, with expectation of further decreases, have much to do with the decline, but it is reasonable to expect that in a number of cases earnings will increase rather than decrease, and the roads are in good physical condition.

Favorable Features

"However, three favorable features in the railroad situation are being entirely overlooked:

"1. The Southwest is going to have a record crop this year, being raised at low cost. The bulk of agricultural products of that section will show the producer a substantial profit even at present prices. Very much better business conditions, therefore, may be expected in the Southwest, which suffered particularly from the drought last year. This may even stimulate the whole business situation in the country.

"2. The truck and bus competition is at its maximum today and rapidly declining for the following reasons: (a) A great many of these trucks and buses have heretofore operated at a loss in the expectation of making a profit hereafter, after business developed; (b) the railroads are meeting the competition to a considerable extent, by rate reductions, store door delivery, etc.; (c) many states this year have passed legislation compelling the users of public highways for profit to pay a fair rental for the use of the highways by way of additional taxes, license fees, etc. Many states have restricted the size and weight of these vehicles.

"3. The railroads, themselves, are proceeding somewhat more rapidly than heretofore in putting their house in order by coöperating against reduction of rates and actually by asking for increase of rates. They are also decreasing their wasteful passenger service; they are checking other competitive wastes, and creating public interest in the various localities in favor of railroads.

Could Not Carry Burden

"To sum up the situation: The railroads of the United States are still carrying very close to 10 tons one mile every day in the year for every man, woman and child in the country, for the sum of 1 cent a ton mile, or 10 cents for this service. The highways could not carry this burden and furthermore nobody could conceive that one could even load a truck with one ton for 10 cents, not to mention the matter of loading, unloading and carrying these 10-ton miles for 10 cents.

"To say that the railroads are obsolete is nothing less than preposterous! They must and will be maintained in the interest of the public and the security holders. Railway officials and the Interstate Commerce Commission are fully aware of this situation and the needful will be done."

WOMEN'S CLUBS SPEND $198,645 IN CIVIC WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

certain margin of those in the cities without worrying about them. We are a big, strong, virile people."

Among the "blue prints of government" which Secretary Wilbur mentioned are the studies being made by experts of the American Indians.

"We are trying to make this country illiteracy conscious," said Secretary Wilbur in decrying the present situation. "It is a curse that, with all our educational system, we have been carrying the burden of illiteracy, some of it among our oldest stock in the country."

Whereupon he referred to the remarkable results which have been accomplished in education of adult Negroes, particularly a Negro woman who accepted her primary school diploma at the age of 80 and murmured her intense relief because she had been worrying for years what she would do when St. Peter asked her at the golden gate to sign her name and wouldn't have been able to do it.

Have Only Started

"We have only started to divide children into groups according to their capacities," he said. From there he went on to enumerate the marks of slowly changing educational systems, changes which do, however, mean some progress.

"It is strange indeed that we can look back upon the progress of civilization yet look forward with despair to the future.

"There is going to be a deal more of progress and of this citizens should be continuously aware."

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who, with Mrs. Ely, were guests of honor, praised the State Federation for its work and said that women by their intuition are particularly equipped to make logical decisions in this type of social work.

The following officers elected for the ensuing year were presented as the closing feature of the convention: President, Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, Belmont; first vice-president, Mrs. Frank P. Bennett Jr., Lynn; second vice-president, Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, Whitinsville; third vice-president, Mrs. John H. Kimball, Danvers; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Heman A. Harding, Chatham; recording secretary, Mrs. Edward M. Cox, Milton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David A. Westcott, Dorchester; clerk, Mrs. Hazel A. Albertson, West Newbury; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick A. Davis, Boston; directors for three years, Mrs. Herbert A. French, Braintree; Mrs. Benjamin H. Currier, Brookline; Mrs. Selden E. Harnes, Wellesley Hills; Miss Caroly Tucker, Ware; nominating committee, Mrs. Carl W. Ely Jr., Onset; Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston; Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, Arlington; Mrs. Leon M. Conwell, Somerville; Mrs. A. E. Hume, Malrose; Mrs. George H. Cooper, Clinton.

DR. BARBOUR PLANS TO GO TO FAR EAST

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21 (AP)—Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, yesterday said he has been asked to serve as a member of an international [illegible] survey committee which would require his services during most of the coming academic year. Acceptance depends upon what action the corporation of the University will take at the annual meeting in June, but Dr. Barbour intimated that he expected to be released. If he goes with the commission to India, China and Japan, Dr. Barbour said he would reserve the right to be at the university at the opening and closing of the college year.

Tomorrow's Features

WJZ

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:30 a. m.—NBC "Music of the Ages."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Mildred Johnson, contralto.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News, recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS, Morning Moods.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising Club luncheon; address.
2:00 p. m.—Recordings; shipping news.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network or agency.

"CBS," Columbia Broadcasting System, "Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
"NBC," "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH," when following above, indicates western limit of network. Coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given *simple station* programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, MAY 22

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Music news by Pierre Key. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. WOAR to KFYR. 10:15.

President Hoover; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist (CBS—T, WJZ—T). The President, speaking from the White House, will introduce Dr. Millikan, who will speak from Los Angeles. Première of "Men of America," talk series sponsored by the National Council on Radio in Education. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes Family (WEAF—T). Hannah Klein, concert pianist, featured soloist. Hour program. 7.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon conductor (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Light opera selections, modern classics and ballads, including Ravel's "Bolero," the latest "hit," and group closing with "Silver Threads Among the Gold." 8.

Ruth Lyon, soprano; William Miller, tenor; vocal chorus; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). 9:30.

Gilbert and Sullivan Gems (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Soloists, chorus and orchestra. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Frank Moulan, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (Nestle—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Mr. Moulan, at present playing in a Gilbert and Sullivan revival series in New York, includes a song from the "Mikado." 8.

Helen Oelheim, contralto; Nelson Eddy, baritone; Billy Schelin, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Old time popular review. 8:30.

Joe White, tenor; Harry Reser's Orchestra; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies (Clicquot—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 9.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). 11:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Ames 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 7.

Red Goose Adventure (CBS to KOH, Reno). Pioneer trip down the Mississippi from Minnesota to St. Louis. 7:30. CBS Pacific at 8:30.

The March of Time (Time—CBS to KOH, Omaha) The news of the week. 10:30.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:15, 6:45.

Alma and Paul Vivano, concert pianists; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Feature, entire 12-part humorous "Carnival of the Animals" suite of Saint-Saëns, scored for double pianos and orchestra. 9.

American Fra-Art String Quartet (WEAF Chain to WCAE, Pittsburgh). Andantino and Scherzo, Grieg's "G Minor Quartet," Opus 27. 9:30.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank [illegible], pianist (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). Listen for "O, That We Two Were Maying" and "Comin' Through the Rye." 9:15.

Popular Soloists

Morton Downey, tenor; orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). 7.

Smith Ballew and Ernest Hare; orchestra (Chesterfield—WEAF—T). 8.

Theater of the Air (RKO—WEAF—T). Vaudeville half hour. 10:30.

Ann Leaf, organist; Don Alley, tenor (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). "Romance." 12:30 a. m.

Memorialistics

Ben Alley, concert soloist; Tiny Ruth, [illegible] (Westinghouse—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 8:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—T). 9:30.

Ad Memoriam

[illegible] (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). "Romance." 12:30 a. m.

Drama

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 8:30.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 9.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 10:30.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 11:30.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 12:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 1:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 2:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 3:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 4:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 5:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 8:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 9:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 10:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 11:30 a. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 12:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 1:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 2:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 3:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 4:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 5:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 8:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 9:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 10:30 p. m.

[illegible] (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 11:30 p. m

CONNECTICUT

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You can have BOTH for $100. The radio is by Storey and Clark, complete with RCA radiotrons; the electric clock made by the Hamilton Watch Company.

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CREO-DIPT SHINGLES

Right over your present old siding

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Care of the Hair, Skin and Hands

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DODGE PLYMOUTH

DEPENDABLE USED CARS

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WATERBURY : NORWALK : NEW HAVEN

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HENRY C. REID & SON

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Diamonds and Jewelry

1134 Broad Street

BRAUNFIELD

MILLINERY

MAIN STREET

Peek Frean's

'Britain's Crispest Biscuits'

F. W. BEHRN'S, Inc.

GREENWICH

34

Norge Electric Refrigerator

has 34 outstanding features—19 of which are original with Norge. These features make Norge refrigeration as unfailing in extremes of summer heat as in any other season.

Greenwich Hardware Co.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

All-Steel Refrigerator

LAMPS—FIXTURES—SHADES
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

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Hubrite Informal Frocks

Washable Cottons

$1.95 to $7.95

FRANCES CLARK

Dress Shop

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NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

169 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.

GREENWICH, CONN.

We solicit your banking business

Telephone Greenwich 3000

Royal Scarlet Market

A chain store offering quality and economy in Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables. Free delivery

Tel. 3598 270 GREENWICH AVE.

Newton Decorative Co.

109 Greenwich Avenue
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

Furniture of Individuality
Interior Decorators

E. VON BERGEN, Inc.

Established 1910

Expert Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture

Opp. Pickwick Theare, Greenwich, Conn.
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Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 daily except Saturdays and Holidays

LINENS *for* DRESSES

Sheer and Heavy

Weeks Linen Shop

37 ALLYN STREET

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY

Meats and Groceries

350 PARK STREET Phone 2-0408

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

Useful Attractive—Serviceable

LEATHER GOODS

To Meet Your Every Need

H. F. CORNING & CO.

Established 1813 68 Church Street

Crane's Since 1801

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77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Telephone 5-6603

Repairing and Jobbing a Specialty

HARRY D. HITCHCOCK

ELECTRAGIST 45 Preston Street

ISAAC · A · ALLEN & SON; Inc.

· ARCHITECTS ·

MAJ. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL · ENGINEER

100 FARMINGTON AVE.: HARTFORD

Comfortable Shoes

for Spring and Summer
Feather-Weight Shoes for Men

JAMES LAWRENCE & SON

197 TRUMBULL STREET

DENNISTON & SON

General Insurance and Real Estate

988 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn
Phone 4-4007

HOMEMADE BISCUITS

with Honey or Jam for Afternoon Tea

Rosamond's Nut Shoppe

45 TEMPLE STREET

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

Hazel Young Cafeteria

18 ASYLUM STREET

(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00
DINNER 5:00 to 7:30

THE LAUREL CAFETERIA

Opposite the Allyn Theater

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home Cooking

THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S

Arthur C. Gilman, *Jeweler*

WATCHES—ELECTRIC CLOCKS
JEWELRY

Watch and Jewelry Repairing

2 STATE ST. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON

Judd Building 35 Pearl St.
Phone 2-0232

New Children's Department

DRESSES 1 to 8 years
PLAYTOGS—SWEATERS—SOCKS
PAJAMAS—BATHING SUITS
SUN SUITS

EGAN SHOP

83 ALLYN STREET

WEST HARTFORD

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

M. J. BURNHAM

Incorporated

WEST HARTFORD CENTER

MERIDEN

Awnings

Place Your Order NOW
(Re-covered or New)

Porch Screens
Fiber Rugs

UPHAM'S

MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT

ARCH EASE

SHOES FOR MEN

A real good arch shoe at

$6.50

Besse Boynton Store

Builder and Carpenter

L. SORENSON

Lambert Avenue Phone 1540

The Margarette Shop

introduces a new Corset

The Juelle

With all the good points of the corset and the convenience of a corselette.

Fine SPRING Footwear

EMMERSON & WHITNEY

43 COLONY STREET

CHURCH & MORSE

Hardware—Housefurnishings

Good Merchandise—Fair Prices

45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

A Complete Laundry Service

Laundering and Dry Cleaning

BIRCHE'S CITY LAUNDRY

COLONY STREET

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection

It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.

The HOME NATIONAL BANK

15 COLONY STREET At The Clock

MIDDLETOWN

HATS REBLOCKED
SHOES RESOLED
Both Done Well at the

SHOE HOSPITAL

118 MAIN STREET Phone 2309

B. P. S. PAINTS

A Paint for Every Purpose
$2.70 a gallon and up

BACON BROS.

350 MAIN STREET Phone 510

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.

Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

SCHRAFFT'S

CHOCOLATES

at

J. W. STUECK & SON

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G. E. REFRIGERATORS
EASY and THOR WASHERS

HALL'S Music and Utility Shop

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Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.

Mail Orders Filled

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"The Store of Superior Service"

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The Middletown Coal Co.

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BITUMINOUS COAL
COPPERS COKE

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All Kinds of Insurance

OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

Spring Styles

Ivy Corsets
Miss Hook Corsets.

IVY'S — All-in-one Brassieres, Step-ins, Slips. Dollar Hosiery all Shades.

Billett Corset Shop

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Let us serve you for your Memorial Day week-end with Style and Quality. Value far in excess of the price.

Men's—Young Men's—Boys' Suits—Sport Trousers—Knickers Shirts—Neckwear—Sweaters Sport Hose—Sport Belts and Suspenders

Straw Hats—Light Weight Felts

WUCHERT & LAKE

142 MAIN STREET
Next door to Hoffmann's Bakery

Leonard-Herrmann Co.

BOSTON STYLE CLOTHIERS
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS

"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"

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Main Office and Works 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 864

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Complete Golf Sets, $6.85 and up

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Quality Bakers Since 1888

DELICATESSEN

392 STATE STREET 5-0594

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.

126 TEMPLE ST.

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

970 Chapel Street

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Oh You GOLFERS

Our New Department

McGREGOR GOLF CLUBS
BURKE GOLF BAGS
COLONEL GOLF BALLS

SHORT JACKETS
WOOL—SUEDE—CHAMOIS FLANNEL

GOLF HOSE KNICKERS

HATS—SHIRTS—TIES

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"THE LIVE STORE"

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The Edw. Malley Co.

Summer Shoes of Linen and Suva Cloth

$8.50 $10.50

Cool, smart, new—these fascinating fabric shoes in open work sandals. May be tinted in color if you wish.

SHOE SALON, SECOND FLOOR

"Everglade" Frocks

are made in Porto Rico

$16.50

The daintiest of hand embroidery . . . exquisitely hand finished . . . of lovely washable silks in the most charming of Summer pastels! Sizes 14 to 44—styles for the young girl and youthful matron, cut with extra fullness in the seams and generously deep hems.

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SHARTENBERG'S

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

For Men and Women

EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.

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FURNITURE RUGS—DRAPERIES

We carry Whitall Rugs

Exide

The Dawson-Fowler Co.

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*

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848 CHAPEL STREET

Main Spring Arch Shoes

The Mechanics Bank

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French Cleaners and Dyers

Established 1897

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BEACH & GORMAN

Exclusive Hair Dressing

Established 1906

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CONNECTICUT

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Artistic Home Furnishings

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Phone 256

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Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices

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Fine Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Pastries

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OUR SPECIALTY

Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00

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5% ON ALL DEPOSITS

Norwalk Savings Society

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

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Tel. 3291

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The Sports Shoe That Goes On and Off With a *ZIP!*

$10.00

L. Spelke & Son

149 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
TEL. 3-2355

"The Boy's Shop in Dad's Store"

WE ARE officially opening a new department, carrying a complete stock of clothing and furnishings especially for boys and young men, and are taking this means of notifying our friends so that we may have a real friendly opening on Saturday, May 23rd.

May we invite you and Junior to look around? We're sure you'll find something to delight both of you, and even if you don't buy anything we'll have a lot of fun just showing you around.

Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

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Miller's Presents:

A new paint department, featuring Monad paints. New colors and new paints to beautify your home!

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BANK STREET

The Only Authorized

NASH

Sales and Service in Stamford

Lanaman Nash Motors Inc.

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THE ELL SHOP, Inc.

Gowns, Millinery, Wraps

232 ATLANTIC STREET Tel. 4-1331

Leisure and Pleasure for Women

Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

The Downes-Smith Co.

70 ATLANTIC SQ. STAMFORD, CONN.

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GOWNS DRESSES SPORTS WEAR

Exclusive Styles

Moderately Priced

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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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75 Main Street

FRESH DRESSED TURKEYS
GEESE AND DUCKS

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SPRING FROCKS

A very comprehensive showing of all the new models.

Beautiful new materials, new colorings and combinations, and all at very moderate prices.

$9.95—$10.75—$16.50—$25

COME AND SEE THEM

Grieve, Bisset & Holland

Incorporated

WATERBURY, CONN.

Choice Groceries and Meats

HELLMANN'S *Double Whipped* MAYONNAISE

B. M. FREEMAN

427 WILLOW STREET Tel. 578

GREETING CARDS

and BOOKS *at*

JANE KELLY, Inc.

106 GRAND STREET

Dry Cleaning and Laundry Work

The PEERLESS LAUNDRY

146-150 NORTH MAIN STREET
NAUGATUCK, CONN.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS
FINE JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, PEWTER

W. E. PIERPONT

159 BANK STREET

"Simmons Beauty Rest Mattresses"

HOWLAND-HUGHES COMPANY

DEAN

The Florist

68 CENTER ST. Phone 558

Colorful Cretonne

36 INCHES WIDE

There is a pattern here to answer your decorative problems.

25c and 39c per yard

THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Summer Millinery

Panamas and Straws in all the clever new versions of the 1931 mode. $5 up

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COATS, DRESSES FOR SUMMER

SHERRY'S

23 NORTH PEARL ST.
ALBANY, N.Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company

470 Broadway

"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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CHIC STYLES
Modestly Priced
Grace & Merit
—21 NORTH PEARL ST.

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Storage, Service, Experienced Mechanics

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Get your new Spring Hat

at

HOAG & TAYLOR'S

MEN'S WEAR

MAIDEN LANE AND JAMES STREET

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

SUMMER HATS *more flattering than ever* The Leader

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FERRIS RADIO SUPPLY CO., Inc.

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Authorized Sales and Service for the following R. C. A.—VICTOR, BRUNSWICK, ATWATER KENT, ZENITH, STROMBERG-CARLSON, WESTINGHOUSE and GENERAL ELECTRIC

Prompt and Efficient Service

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If it's electrical, we have it

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For Service and Quality

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Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP

Phone Bronxville 2338

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WE ARE THE HOME OF *Matrix Shoes*

YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER

SEE OUR

New Spring Models

$10.00 to $12.50

HOSIERY, TOO!

MATRIX BOOT SHOP

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The New SUMMER HATS *are charming*

Claremont MILLINERY SHOPS

475 MAIN ST.

Central DRY CLEANING CO. Supper 3365

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Modern Cold Storage Vaults

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Butter, Eggs and Cheese

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Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

806-807 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Allen Millinery Shop

We Specialize in Youthful Matrons

Tupper 4481

Cor. Allen & Franklin Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Reickert's Restaurant

45 COURT STREET

and

414 DELAWARE AVENUE

Mary Alma's Kitchen Cupboard

TEA ROOM and FOOD SHOP

425 Elmwood Ave. (upstairs)

Special Luncheon, 50 cents

Special Dinners 65c—$1.00

Also a la carte

Closed all day Sunday

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MILLINERY IMPORTER

Makers of Matron and Youthful Hats

Hats Start at $7.50

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137 EAST AVENUE ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Pantry Restaurant

807 ELMWOOD AVENUE

Luncheon 35c and 50c

Dinner 65c

Sunday Chicken Dinner, 75c

Also a la Carte

NEW YORK

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Buy at the Low, Burn at the High

Prices on fuel are lowest at this time of the year. Remember prices increase monthly,—you'll save money next Fall, etc., etc.

ASK ABOUT OUR BUDGET PLAN

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Scientific Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving

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TYLER-EDGBURT

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A. LOUIS, 34 Main

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ELMIRA

Presenting

The Spring Fashions

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"Where Water Street Meets Main"

The GORTON COY.

Authentic New Styles

TEPPER BROTHERS

Featuring New All Silk Dresses, $6.75

ISZARD'S

New

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Now Open

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Apparel, Millinery and Shoes for Spring

ROSENBAUM'S

112 WEST WATER STREET

Gosper-Kelly Inc.

Shoes and Hosiery

One Sixty Main

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Announcing our appointment as exclusive local distributors for

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RALSTON THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL

ATWATER'S

"Everything to Eat"

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Telephone 2231 150 E STATE ST.

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the only way to test one is to hear it in your own home. Phone for a free demonstration.

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Let us give your furs expert care. Remodeling, repairing, cleaning and glazing. Furs insured while in cold storage.
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SIMPLEX FLEXIES for CHILDREN
TREADEASY SHOES for WOMEN
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Hats—Frocks—Hosiery
Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Evenings
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All Branches of Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving a Specialty
27 LA SALLE AVE. De 5283

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Do Not Wash Your Car—But Have It 'Cold-Steamed'
The Difference Will Convince You
SIMONIZING, POLISHING, WAXING
CERTIFIED LUBRICATION
INTERCHESTER SUPERSERVICE
LARCHMONT 1020
MYRTLE and MADISON AVENUES
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Cars Called For and Delivered

LARCHMONT, *Florist*
MIRIAM E. U. GRANT
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PLANTS *and* FLOWERS
for MEMORIAL DAY
May 30th
Perennials: Ferns, Rambler Roses, Hydrangeas, Daisies, Pansies. Full line of Annual Plants.
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Long Island

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Reliable Furrier
will store, free of charge, all fur coats remodeled at summer prices.
Coats relined and glazed, $10.00
All Work Called For and Delivered
A. FLEISCHMAN
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SALES—REPAIR—SERVICE
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Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired
Hardware — Paints
Victor B. Weber & Sons Inc.
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SHOES for the Entire Family
featuring
NUNN-BUSH and BUSTER BROWN
Expert Repair Service
91-02 CORONA AVENUE

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FUR COATS
at Big Savings During the Summer
FURS
FUR STORAGE
Repairing and Remodeling
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Far Rockaway 7-0899

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THE STANDARD ANTHRACITE
ALSO FUEL OIL
For sale by
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Division of Sunrise Coal Co., Inc.
NEW HAVEN AVENUE
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Gas and Service Station
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Near Christian Science church.
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Estimates furnished on all buildings.
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Complete Flower Service
JAPANESE GARDENS POTTERY
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Show Room and Greenhouse:
576 Central Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I.
Tel. Cedarhurst 7170

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

The Ostrich

LARGEST of all birds, the ostrich is also unique in being considered the swiftest of all terrestrial creatures. It cannot fly, the wings being small and rudimental, but as though to compensate for this deficiency, nature has bedecked them with the exquisite plumes with which we are all familiar.

Another peculiarity of these long-legged, swift-footed birds is that the breastbone is not keel-shaped, as are those of birds capable of flight, but it is flat, like a raft. Also the feet differ from those of other birds in having but two toes on each foot, but these are well-cushioned for running purposes. As a means of defense, ostriches use these powerful feet and legs in kicking—and to further accent them as peculiar, they kick forward, or slightly to one side, but not backward.

Only a comparatively few of us may see ostriches in their native habitat, for like many other hunted things, they have been driven to the arid parts of Asia and Africa; but many have been domesticated in various parts of the world for nearly a century, on account of their wing and tail plumes, which are of commercial value.

In the wild state, several hens combine in nesting, and lay their eggs in one scooped-out place in the hot sands. During the day, for about six weeks, they take turns in sitting upon the eggs; but at night the male bird does the incubating, with the hens squatting about him in a circle. Individual eggs may weigh three pounds, with shells so thick and strong that native Africans use them as dishes.

Peculiar among birds, as are giraffes among other animals, the ostriches have extremely long necks, either bare or covered with down. The head is small, with a broad, flat beak. They feed upon herbage, seeds, fruits, small animals, snakes and lizards.

Perhaps you have heard a lion roaring, and would scarcely imagine a bird could have the power to make such a noise; but those who are familiar with ostriches tell us that the male's "booming" resembles the roar of a lion at some distance. Both sexes make a hissing sound.

A Quotation for Today

BUT humility doth sleep, whilst the storm
Grows hoarse with scolding.
—SIR W. DAVENANT.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

I found out today that Betty Ann enjoys investigating clothes closets about as much as I do—
She likes to play with shoes and slippers, too
Only instead of wanting to chew and shake them the way I do, she puts them on—
And has a grand time parading around the house—
And standing in front of a mirror and seeing herself in them—

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

The Benefactor

BRILLIANT work in high school had won a young girl a scholarship in a far western college, and hard work during vacations had enabled her to save enough money, by close figuring, for a year's expenses, but she had no suitable clothes. It looked as if she might have to postpone or give up college.

One who knew the circumstances told the story to a friend in another city and added, "Here's your chance to have a good time—you are about the same size as that girl—and she is never to know your name, or you hers—what have you?"

The one appealed to had been to college, so knew exactly what a girl would need for a year, and she gladly picked from her wardrobe a sports suit, school dresses, a semiformal gown, a simple evening dress, and a wrap that would do for "best" or evenings. She had everything sent to the cleansers, then packed in an inexpensive steamer trunk and turned over to her friend to be shipped to the girl whose name she will never know.

The result was three happy people—the one who made the appeal, the one who sent the clothes and, best of all, the college girl, who, unhandicapped by the problem of clothes, is doing outstanding work, and is qualifying herself to earn a splendid living.

A Word a Day

Paraclete

Pronounced *par'-a-klete*, with first *a* as in *pat*, second as in *sofa*, *e* long as in *key*.

In translating the Greek manuscripts into English, the scholars rendered παράκλητος (parakletos) as "Comforter," in the familiar passage in John 14: 16. The Greek word is a combination of παρά (para), "beside," and καλεῖν (kalein), "to call," so the word really conveys all the kindness, compassion, and helpfulness of a trusted friend whom one calls to one's side in time of need.

It was, of course, impossible to keep such a rich and expressive word out of our language, so we continue to use it with a capital "P," as synonymous with the Comforter—promised by the Wayshower; and with a small "p" in the general sense of an advocate, one called to aid or support.

Example: "Bale referred to Braggsy Winchester as the 'Pope's paraclete in England.'"

Notes and Queries

First s in transgress (Miss H. F. M.)—Pronounced distinctly *s*, not as *z*. A general rule for the pronunciation of "s" would be a large order, for it is sounded as plain *s* in *sun*, as *sh* in *sure*, as *z* in *has*, and as *zh* in *vision*. But with the exception of "transient" (pronounced *tran'-shent*) and allied forms, we believe it is safe to say that all words beginning with *trans* call for the *s* sounded preferably as in *dust*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

Import of Platinum

The United State: last year imported more than $10,000,000 worth of platinum.

Sweden for Radio Reception

Sweden is regarded as having the best atmospheric conditions for radio reception.

King Alfonso

Alfonso, former King of Spain, is now officially known as the Duque de Toledo.

One Name Town

The village of Bozeat in Northamptonshire has a population slightly more than 1000, of which nearly 300 have the surname of Drage.

The Wilkins Expedition

Sir Hubert Wilkins on his submarine voyage traversing the north polar basin under the ice will have a special instrument attached to the undersea craft which will detect microscopic life if any.

Catalina Aviary

The aviary at Avalon on Catalina Island covers 7½ acres and contains more than 6000 rare birds.

Decline of Dobbin

Records of the Department of Agriculture show a decline of from 16,000,000 to 13,000,000 horses on farms in the United States in the last five years.

Brevities

Judge: And explorers who don't want to go off on long trips might try exploring the ruins of the abandoned miniature golf courses.

Boston Herald: Senator Borah, we observe, wants to have the price of gasoline fixed. Maybe he isn't good at fractions, either.

Punch: A surgeon says that the skin of the palm is 72 times as thick as that of the eyelid, but even so a waiter can tell the difference between a half-crown and a penny in the dark.

Florence Herald: Americanism: Appropriating half a billion to dispose of surplus farm products and another half billion to irrigate more farm land.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

"There you are, sir. With that on, you won't know it's raining."

"Yes, but how am I going to know when it stops?"

Traffic Jam?

Mother: "Betty, what are you making faces for now?"

Betty: "Oh, my teeth stepped on my tongue."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Dinner Chat

"Good vegetable soup!"

"It ought to be. It's 18 carrot."

Guess Again

"Back in the city again? I thought you were a farmer."

"You made the same mistake that I did."—*Pathfinder.*

A Family Secret

Kindergarten Teacher: "What time is it when the clock strikes seven?"

Tommy (brightly): "Six-thirty."

Teacher: "How can you say that?"

Tommy: "Mother wants it that way at our house."

Blemished

Art Critic: "I was just noticing the brush marks on this Rembrandt."

Mrs. Newrich: "Would it cost very much to have them removed?"—*Des Moines Register.*

Small Quarters

Poet: "When I first started to write I lived a week on a can of sardines."

Editor: "Then you couldn't have had much to run around on!"

What They Say

A Hopeful View

"This depression will soon pass; we are about to enter a period of prosperity, the like of which no country ever has seen before."—*Walter S. Gifford, president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.*

Relativity

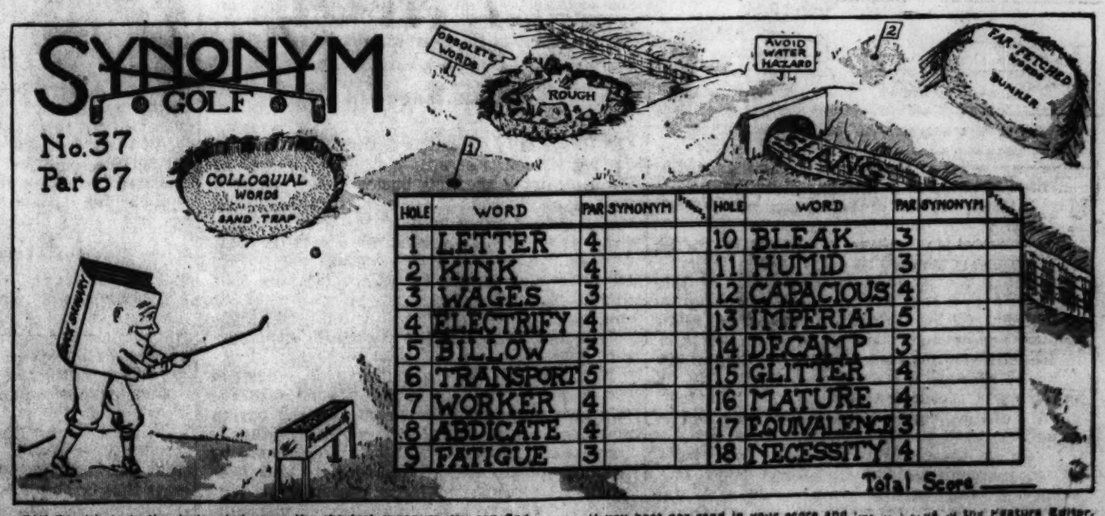
"I should say that writing odes is a good step toward writing ads, and contributing poems is a good step toward selling bonds."—*Robert Frost, poet.*

Might Isn't Right

"No lasting agreement that is going to mark a new departure in good will and coöperation can be written by force in any form."—*Premier MacDonald.*

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 37
Par 67



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	LETTER	4			10	BLEAK	3		
2	KINK	4			11	HUMID	3		
3	WAGES	3			12	CAPACIOUS	4		
4	ELECTRIFY	4			13	IMPERIAL	5		
5	BILLOW	3			14	DECAMP	3		
6	TRANSPORT	5			15	GLITTER	4		
7	WORKER	4			16	MATURE	4		
8	ABDICATE	4			17	EQUIVALENCE	3		
9	FATIGUE	3			18	NECESSITY	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, CARRY is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but BEAR is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and [illegible] to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

No. 36

Winner:

MRS. W. H. DU MOULIN, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hole Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1. Pastor	3	Cay	3
2. Remarkable	4	Odd	3
3. Random	5	Lax	3
4. Distant	3	Far	3
5. Serenity	4	See-C	1
6. Subject	3	See-C	1
7. Grateful	4	Fat	3
8. Evaporate	3	Vax	3
9. Forgiveness	4	Bias	4
10. Desert	3	See-C	1
11. Thickness	4	Bar	3
12. Liberal	5	So	2
13. Terminate	3	End	3
14. Full	4	Cut	3
15. Placid	4	Calm	4
16. Adequate	4	See-C	1
17. Reverse	4	Yet	3
18. Immunity	5	Ease	4
	70		48

All that tumult and shouting must be just the good folks down in the Nutmeg State cheering their synonym golf expert, who, after coming within a point or two of winning many times, at last breaks through. Some, of course, may feel that the winner has overworked "see-C," but "Dick Shunary" invites attention to his reasons for accepting it in each instance: (3) see (in Webster's New International); (5) see v.t. 7; (6) See (ibid.) note following See v.t. 6; (10) see (ibid.) See v.t. 5; (16) acquainting one's self with a fact, and seeing it, have almost the same shade of meaning.

A 47 from Memphis was disallowed because of "eye-I" on hole 8. "Eye" as a transitive verb does not seem to admit of any application other than the physical operation of scrutinizing closely; whereas the entertaining of a proposal, for instance, calls for mental examination.

Now let's have more new names in the winner's space!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Turning to the World Court

THAT homely adage, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," is about to have a measure of exemplification in the reference to the World Court of an issue which, except for the existence of that Court, might have embroiled Europe in war. The controversy over the proposed Austro-German Customs Union might well have led to most serious troubles in Europe, with Germany and Austria on one side and with France and other nations sympathetic to French policy on the other.

The Teutonic nations are determined to attempt the solution of their economic troubles by an agreement for the stimulation of their industries and the protection of their home markets through an arrangement of tariffs. France, Italy, and certain other European countries following their lead, insist that such action is a violation of the Versailles Treaty and the Locarno Agreement. Therein lay a flat impasse. The positions of the parties involved are so diametrically antagonistic that diplomacy could not be relied upon to effect a settlement. The more powerful party might have exerted its military power to force an abandonment of the project. That might have meant war immediately. It would most assuredly have laid the seeds for an armed conflict at some future time.

Happily, the civilized nations of the world united some time ago in a Permanent Court of International Justice to meet just such issues as this. While the United States is not a member of this Court, a distinguished American sits as one of the judges. Neither of the parties to this European controversy seems to feel that it is sacrificing either its economic rights or its national honor by proceeding in an orderly way to submit its position to the scrutiny of a court on which sit other nationals than its own. Only in America is the theory upheld that the only court in which a nation may safely participate is one which is packed in its own favor. It is a curious fact that so large a portion of the citizenship of the United States should have the notion that it is impossible to secure justice in a court made up largely of jurists selected from other nations. It is as though a private citizen with a grievance refused to intrust it to a local court unless the sitting judge happened to be a member of his own family.

Unquestionably this agreement of the Teutonic nations and their adversaries to submit to the World Court the controversy which now divides them is a tremendous step forward for the cause of international peace and of the intelligent and orderly adjudication of international disputes. It is, as a matter of fact, the only course which any nation that had signed in good faith the Pact of Paris could possibly adopt. It is the only course which the United States, though not a member of the World Court, can logically and honorably follow in the event it should become embroiled in a serious dispute with another nation. Having signed an agreement to discard war as a method of settling international controversies, there is no course left save the submission of controversies to such a tribunal as the Permanent Court of International Justice or one of the boards provided in arbitration treaties.

It would seem that this European action should greatly strengthen the hands of President Hoover and encourage him to present at the earliest possible moment the World Court protocol to the United States Senate for its acceptance. The American people, and particularly those sometimes flamboyant spokesmen in the Senate who like to point to the countries of continental Europe as being always ready to rush into war, should be quieted by this evidence that these countries have thus adopted the intelligent method of settling through a judicial decision a question which might have plunged Europe into a new war.

A Steak for Safety

BEANS are not a wholly undesirable sustenance, but when pitted against steak, who chooses the beans? A Cambridge (Mass.) taxicab company, in embarking on a road safety contest over a six months' period, has informed its drivers that at the completion of the test the difference between a good driver and one who has been involved in accidents will be the difference between a good steak dinner and a bowl of beans.

The Cambridge contest is typical of many others being conducted by enterprising concerns throughout the country in recognition of the important place that the safety element occupies in their advertising for business. That these competitive arrangements are reducing accidents is indicated in figures furnished by the Cambridge company showing a reduction of 43 per cent in the number of accidents during the first four months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of 1929.

Local as these campaigns are, they have national significance in that they depict the small beginnings of a vigorous movement in the commercial field to invest in a form of competition which will undeniably provide substantial dividends to the public in improved highway safety. There should be no underestimating the important part that the commercial vehicle operator has to play in the promotion of greater safety, for he is constantly on the road driving a vehicle weighing a few hundred pounds more than the pleasure car and in the case of trucks or buses taking up more space on the road.

In the interests of safety—apart from gastronomical partiality, for the humble bean has many ardent supporters—it is to be hoped that the baked bean will give place entirely to the steak wherever taxicab, truck and bus drivers meet on the terms of the Cambridge contest.

Wheat—Particularly Red

OF OLD, wheat was a symbol of the plenteous food supply which meant prosperity. Today, it is the symbol of a plenty which may mean privation. While only one of many commodities in which there is overproduction or underconsumption, it illustrates particularly well some of the world's economic ills.

Thus it is wheat which has called together representatives of the chief exporting countries in a world conference in London which seeks methods for handling the surpluses which are flooding their bins even while millions lack enough to eat—not millions in some famine area of China, but millions scattered throughout the industrialized and modern regions of the earth.

And thus it is wheat which furnishes perhaps the best key to an understanding of the somewhat startling proposal for a world-wide antidumping agreement which has just been put forward by Russia at Geneva. The plan outlined by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, needs to be related to the wheat congress.

Mr. Litvinoff proposed an "economic nonaggression pact" by which each nation should solemnly engage to refrain from selling any commodity abroad at prices below those for which it is sold at home. He argued that in the dumping of goods on foreign markets—a performance in which the Bolshevist bear has often been painted as the prime villain—Russia has actually been less villainous than other nations. The Soviet, he declared, sells cheaply because its socialized methods enable it to produce cheaply. And it must sell abroad in order to obtain from abroad the machinery for industrialization.

This fact raises the question of how much value the Russian antidumping scheme holds. For in Russia the price of wheat is not the big thing; the main question is whether it can be obtained at all. So long as the Soviet Government artificially augments exports by rationing domestic consumption, any antidumping arrangement based on price will be meaningless.

And the intention of Russia to push its exports under the Five-Year Plan is amply revealed in the demands put forward by Isidore Lubimoff, Soviet delegate to the London congress. Apparently the gist of them is that Russia is going to insist on making nearly one-third of the world's wheat exports—the position she held before the war. That is the quota she will demand in any scheme of coöperative international marketing.

If Russia clings to that position—and apparently she is well able to do so—other nations, which boosted their production during and after the war, either will have to beat Soviet growing costs or curtail acreage.

Even without counting Russia, estimated world wheat production for 1930-31 is 28 per cent more than 1920-21 production. And the world surplus on January 1 this year was 834,000,000 bushels. Speaking at the London meeting, Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Federal Farm Board and head of the American delegation, said:

> The level of wheat prices in free world markets is lower than it has been for decades, perhaps even for centuries, except for a few months in 1894 and 1895. . . . At current prices, wheat is a source of loss rather than of profit to the great majority of wheat growers in exporting countries.

What is the answer? Will the farmers stop raising wheat? Undoubtedly those whose costs are highest will have to turn to something else. Production at a loss cannot go on permanently. And probably some forced abandonment of uneconomic production, harsh as it may seem, will eventually benefit both farmers and nations.

The world may have to come to a specialization in production by which those best suited to furnish certain commodities will supply them to others in exchange for their own special products. Such a system is, of course, the ideal of free international commerce. It has been found essential among individuals, enabling them by division of labor and exchange of products or services to obtain better standards than if each tried to produce everything for himself. Nationalism has retarded its development among nations.

But today a freer international exchange is imperative. A system under governmental auspices has been proposed to handle trades between the grain-producing countries of eastern Europe and the industrial nations of western Europe.

Ultimately, in spite of price-fixing and tariff barriers, economic forces tend to bring about a condition in which the wants of mankind are supplied by the individuals and nations which can produce them most efficiently. Only thus can each part of the world obtain the most for its money—the most in return for its own production.

A Catch in Wage-Cut Logic

THE sincerity of those advocating the balancing of industrial with agricultural income as a means of speeding business recovery need not be questioned. The belief that industrial wages should be reduced to the level of farm wages is natural. It is based on the 35 per cent drop in the average price of goods the farmer has to sell as contrasted with a 12½ per cent decline in the price of goods he must buy. His consequent inability to consume industrial products is held to be a factor in extending the current dullness.

In examining this argument for industrial wage cuts, however, one is confronted with the fact that only about 25 per cent of the buying power of the 40,000,000-odd workers gainfully employed in the United States is represented by employment in agriculture, forestry and husbandry. A considerably larger percentage is represented by workers in manufacturing, mechanical and transportation industries. To reduce the income of this larger portion of the country's workers would be to affect adversely the incomes also of professional people, and of those engaged in trade and clerical work. The total purchasing power so affected in all probability would represent between two and three times that of the farming community.

In view of this, it is difficult to accept the theory that if industrial wages were cut and the prices of industrial products proportionately reduced, the ability of farmers to buy would benefit business as a whole. It appears the increased buying power of the farmer would be more than offset by the decreased buying power of some three-quarters of the working population.

So, again, reduction of income seems at best to provide an uncertain way out of depression. If, on the other hand, the income of industrial workers, and of professional, clerical and trades people whose prosperity is interdependent with that of industrial workers, justifies the buying of things this vast number of people need or want, it should not be long before this demand for manufactured and farm products will be translated into increased income for raw material producers—among them the farmers.

Public Schools and Public Men

THE great English public schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Rugby, have their ardent admirers among educationists, and their severe critics. Some think they are played out and ought to give way to a more modern type of institution. Others think they ought to be preserved unaltered, with their predilection for Greek and Latin, their insistence on organized sports, their belief in the moral value of teamwork, their aloofness from the workaday business world, their tendency toward the development of a certain type once known as "the English gentleman." Is the system one which ought to be preserved very much as it is, or reformed, or abolished?

The headmaster of Harrow, Dr. Cyril Norwood, is no ordinary schoolmaster, and he is bound by no ordinary conventional views; and he thinks that England never needed the public school system more than today. But, for him, to have faith in that system is to be an insistent advocate of reform. He agrees with those critics who say the public schools have been too much out of touch with the growth of the modern nation. Yet he thinks they are peculiarly qualified to supply exactly what England most needs today, if they apply themselves in a broader way to the training of young citizens.

Many of his ideas are applicable to schools in any country. It is not enough, in his view, that certain knowledge should be "put into" boys. It is not enough to aim at "developing individual character and individual gifts." These aims are necessary, but they should be pursued "with a social reference."

He demands that boys should be turned out, with their minds so equipped, and their characters so developed, that they are prepared to grapple with the actual issues of our time—industrialism and invention in all their forms, conditions of employment and unemployment, the vague ambitions, desires, and ideals of an ignorant proletariat, the scramble among "the slick and the clever," the exploitation of the weak by the strong, and the social perils arising from constant appeals to "low intelligence and utter thoughtlessness" and from general elections which are "a caricature of rival mendacities."

His ideal public school evidently will be bent on so training boys that they will go out into the world endowed with the knowledge and sympathy and character needed for saving democracy through this critical epoch.

This would undoubtedly involve some radical changes in the public school system. One cannot but observe that they imply a purpose which ought to animate all educationists, and which is desirable not only in the English public schools but in all the schools both of England and America. It is in the years of early education that the seeds of permanent reforms can best be sown. Dr. Norwood begins with the type of school which he knows best. But why should any type of secondary school aim at anything less?

Relief for Refrigerator Raiders

HITHERTO all the household inventions, iceless refrigeration, fireless cookers, dustless dust-removers, waterless cleansers, and what not, have been directed to the lightening of the burden of the busy housewife. But at last comes the invention that the patient householder has been waiting for these many years.

It is reported that a Dutch inventor has perfected a device that by ultra short waves forms an electromagnetic field which preserves all foodstuffs within its range regardless of temperature. If this is true, he has emancipated a multitude of men, particularly those who belong to the "night lunch club."

Here is an invention that will be hailed by every man who ever forgot to put the milk bottle back in the refrigerator after a nocturnal raid on the kitchen. Consider the possibilities: With this handy little invention installed in the home the milk may rest where it listeth, the wedge of cheese repose nonchalantly on its plate on the kitchen table, the mutilated pie be left on the scene of operations, with no troubling afterthoughts to drive peaceful slumber from the retiring householder. "Every room a cold storage plant." Now, there is a slogan that is a slogan.

All that is needed now is an inventive genius to perfect some sort of a gadget to absorb the scattered crumbs and remove from the forgotten tumbler the stain of drained milk.

Editorial Notes

Nowadays the handy man 'round the house needs to be sort of a combination radio engineer, vacuum cleaner technician, electric refrigeration mechanic, oil-burner demonstrator, in addition to his qualifications as plumber, paperhanger, carpenter and cabinetmaker.

The chief of the Japanese Government's finance commission, on his way home after a four-year study of finance methods in New York, says that he thinks golf will save Japan. Now we know how to study finance.

Though the British amateur golf tournament this year is being played at Westward Ho!, the title and cup will stay in Great Britain, as all the United States players have been eliminated.

Boarding in Bulgaria

SOFIA

A VISIT to the self-governing boarding clubs of the Sofia students strengthens one's faith in the wisdom, seriousness and discipline of modern youth. A correspondent of the Monitor had dinner in one of these clubs and found it a very attractive place. It is a coöperative enterprise and under this management board at the club costs only about $5.50 a month.

This noon we had a large dish of excellently prepared soup, a liberal helping of lamb stew with spinach, a big piece of apple pie, and all the white bread we could eat. Such a meal may seem somewhat meager to westerners, but in view of the fact that the Bulgarians are accustomed to eating large quantities of bread with their soup and stews this was really a very substantial dinner.

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The enterprise is run by seven trustees elected every six months. The manager, who does all the buying of products, and the cashier, receive their board and room for their work. The president, adviser and three controllers receive no emolument of any kind. The chief cook gets $25 a month besides board and room and his three assistants $7 each with board and room. They are the only paid members of the personnel.

Every day there are two student supervisors, a chief and a helper. They serve two days each, one day as helper and the next one as chief. During his very brief term of office the supervisor-in-chief is boss of the institution as well as waiter at the table. This proves to be a rather salutary combination of authority and service.

He arrives at the club at 8 o'clock in the morning to see if the cooks are doing what is necessary to prepare dinner, according to the menu worked out and posted by the menu committee. Then he gets out with the manager to do the buying for the day. He also watches how wood and coal are being used and satisfies himself as to the way the club is being run. He looks after cleanliness and ventilation for the day and spends at least four hours waiting on his comrades. There are 135 members of the club, so that each one has to be supervisor two or three times a year.

The menu committee elected at the semiannual meetings prepares the menus for a week at a time and places them in the hands of the manager and cooks. Once a month the whole club meets so that any member may make any criticism or suggestion that he wants to.

The food of each person per day costs approximately 25 levs, which is less than 18 cents, while general expenses, made up of light, fuel, rent and personnel come to about 2 cents daily for each person. Such economy helps materially to place higher education within the reach of many.

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There are seldom any problems of discipline, and all such as arise are dealt with by the trustees. Elections are sometimes a bit stormy, but they never seriously affect the unity of the club. The students are all neatly dressed, relations between the young men and women being in every respect exemplary, and a spirit of cordial, wholesome friendship prevails among all the members of the institution.

There has been no case of a serious misuse of funds, and the club has developed a reputation for paying its bills on time, and most of the merchants here are glad to give it credit.

By thus managing their own organization these students are able to board for about half what it would cost them in an ordinary restaurant. They get only their dinner and supper at the club, for a Bulgarian breakfast is so meager an affair that it is not worth going to a restaurant for.

It is estimated, however, that more than half of the students in the state university are so poor that they cannot afford to board at a club which costs $5.50 a month. Many of them subsist on bread and tea, indulging in cooked meals only five or six times a week.

R. H. M.

Remaking a Big City

THE city is the great paradox of modern civilization. It combines the elements of beauty and squalor, opportunity and limitations, order and confusion, knowledge and ignorance, virtue and vice, and the extremes of poverty and prosperity.

In great cities like New York and London overcrowding, noise, street congestion and needless hazards and hardships exact their daily toll from humanity. Every man, woman and child feels its effects directly or indirectly. Modern city planning represents an attempt to meet the challenge of the city to sane and salutary living. Urban civilization has immense potentialities for the development of happier and more wholesome community living. But such development depends upon rehabilitation of decadent areas and planned preparation for expansion.

In New York, the Regional Plan, originally fostered by the Russell Sage Foundation, has devised, after a decade of expert study, a plan which comprises 471 proposals for the improvement and expansion of the city. One of these proposals illustrates particularly the aim and method of modern city planning and is significant to urban civilization generally.

The proposal relates to Manhattan's lower East Side, its Ghetto, which has become almost a world-wide synonym for sordidness and congestion. For more than 100 years this section of the city has been preponderantly a tenement district, though commerce has occupied the East River water front and some space in almost every block has been employed by industry and petty retail trade. The district has been the settling tank into which the inflowing stream of foreign immigration has dropped a large portion of its burden. Through no fault of the immigrants, but to their immeasurable injury, it has been a district in which the physical conditions have always been wretched. If the term can be applied to so large an area, the lower East Side has been America's most incorrigible slum. So long as its tenements paid, the innumerable efforts made to improve the district accomplished little.

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Now, within scarcely more than five years, it has become apparent that the chief social and economic influences that have so long tended to perpetuate the old conditions are losing force. The lower East Side is now ceasing to pay. Population has declined from 339,000 to 249,000 in the past forty years. The decline of immigration and the almost steady improvement of the condition of the American wage earner have reduced the demand for this lowest type of housing. Few new buildings have been going up of late and old buildings have been deteriorating rapidly. Property producing small income could not continue to carry high tax assessments. The cost of doing business has steadily increased.

The first step proposed toward rehabilitation is through utilization of the residential advantages of the section. It adjoins Wall Street and the downtown office district so closely that, the moment a thorough renovation of its physical character is considered, its strategic merit as a residential district for the so-called white collar workers is obvious. The slogan "Walk to Work" is applicable.

The plan includes improvement of two bridge approaches, enactment of residence zoning restrictions, establishment of water-front and neighborhood parks and playgrounds, widening of streets, and construction of a drive along the East River.

Evolution of the plan will be watched with interest far beyond New York. Slum clearance everywhere by the investment of private capital in reconstruction deserves every reasonable encouragement. Such undertakings carried out by limited dividend corporations, or by capital taking advantage of special legislation, have proved beneficial. But the lesson of experience with these projects in several large cities is that they have high value as illustrations of what can be done, but do not enlist nearly enough capital to have an important quantitative effect. If private capital is to reclaim a large neighborhood, the whole neighborhood must be impressed with a quality that invites the investment of money for profit. The opportunity in New York is great.

G. A. H.

Notes From Shanghai

SHANGHAI

New Calendar Displaces Old — SKEPTICS who doubted China's capacity to discard tradition in the light of progressive enactments by the National Government have been impressed by the sincere efforts in Shanghai and other big cities to adopt the new solar calendar. For three years the Government has persevered in its efforts to abolish the old lunar calendar, and it was announced that the period of adjustment would end this year. A certain response in business circles was noted on January 1, but the real response to the government appeal was not seen until the China New Year, according to the lunar calendar, now known as the spring festival, on February 17. While there was a general compromise in the matter of holidays, it was clearly evident that the observance of this holiday is waning and abundant signs of the eventual adoption of the new calendar were observed. In Shanghai, the period traditionally devoted to celebrations was radically reduced, and a general effort was seen to return to business as soon as possible. All government departments in Nanking and Shanghai continued as usual without any interruption, and all newspapers published throughout the holidays, which generally last a week. Next year compliance with the Government's wishes is expected to be even more general.

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Mission Ship Still Stanch — A picturesque vessel will shortly be seen in service with the large fleet of steamers operating in the coastal service and up the rivers of China. She is the John Williams, an auxiliary schooner built by the pennies of the children in the south of England as a missionary vessel for the London Missionary Society. The John Williams was built in 1894, and since then has served the mission cause in the South Sea Islands, principally among the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. She was named after John Williams, who was a martyr missionary in the New Hebrides group. The vessel is only of 663 tons, and despite many changes, including conversion from her original build as a three-masted barkentine to her present appearance as a two-masted auxiliary schooner, she is rated A-1 at Lloyds. Having been replaced by a more modern ship, the John Williams was purchased by a Shanghai shipping company and has been brought from Australia to be placed on the coastal service.

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Work for Blind Goes On Steadily — Civil wars, rebellions and bandit activities have raged for many years, but one distinctive work which has continued an uninterrupted course is the education of Chinese blind. There are forty mission institutions in the country devoted to the education and training of the blind, and one of the most successful is the Institution for the Chinese Blind at Shanghai. Here a large number of boys and girls receive training which fits them to become useful citizens, and the application of western methods is producing remarkable results.

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Amateurs Have New Theater — When the international settlement of Shanghai was opened in 1842 by a handful of foreigners on a piece of marshy land outside the native city, which has developed to the fourth largest port in the world, one of the first forms of entertainment was amateur dramatics. A little company was formed and gave several shows a year and raised enough money to build a tiny theater. That was in 1866, and recently the 229th production was staged at a new theater built in the French concession with the proceeds derived from the sale of the original site, which enhanced tremendously in value. The latest show was in the nature of a topical review bringing in many local references to inaugurate such an occasion. The new building is more pretentious and lays claim to all the features of the modern theater, providing exceptionally good accommodation for the half dozen amateur companies which furnish Shanghai with much of its entertainment in addition to the many motion-picture theaters.

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Silver Decline Works Upheaval — Since the tremendous decline in the value of silver, which is China's basic currency, some astounding prices prevail in comparison with the gold dollar. The rate of exchange has hovered somewhere around $4.50 Mexican to $1 gold for some time, benefiting people who earn gold salaries, but considerably restricting the purchasing power of people who earn silver salaries, which is the common case of many foreigners and all Chinese.

This situation has resulted in unbelievable contrasts. Some of the smaller motion-picture theaters are advertising matinée performances at prices for children corresponding to one or two cents gold a seat with a maximum of eight cents. Rickshas are ten cents gold an hour and taxis twenty cents gold a trip, or sixty cents gold an hour.

The hardship is suffered when the relative prices of imported goods are considered. In such cases they are three and four times as dear when worked out in silver, and as silver continues to decline, even further adjustments are expected, making many imported commodities prohibitive to the majority of the people. The opportunity for the development of China's industries is presented in vivid fashion, supported by the new tariff which is largely of a protective nature.